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TOPICAL ANALYSIS
OF
AMERICAN HISTORY
AND THE
U. S. CONSTITUTION

CHILDS

THE ROBERT E. COWAN COLLECTION
PRESENTED TO THE
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TOPICAL ANALYSIS

OF

AMERICAN HISTORY

AND THE

U. S. CONSTITUTION

WITH NUMEROUS

REVIEW QUESTIONS

AND

REFERENCES

Prepared by

C. W. CHILDS

TEACHER OF HISTORY AND CIVIL GOVERNMENT

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PREFACE

THE time has probably passed when it is needful to argue in favor of the topical method of teaching history and civil government as against the memoriter method. The topical plan of studying is the only one which men pursue in business or in professional life, and the earlier one becomes accustomed to it the better.

For many years, the original manuscript of the Constitution was kept folded up in a tin box, in an obscure corner of the library of the Department of State at Washington, while the Declaration of Independence, mounted in elegant style, was exposed to the admiring gaze of the many visitors. The librarian has recently mounted the Constitution in a similar way, because of the growing demand to see the instrument. This incident is typical of the change which the last few years have seen in our way of looking at American history. The popular interest, which was formerly centered in the more dramatic eras of Colonial and Revolutionary times, is now being extended to our Constitutional period. This period has little picturesqueness, yet it is capable of being, to a thoughtful American mind, the most interesting and valuable portion of history.

The object of this manual is to encourage a systematic study of the history and government of the United States, and to promote good citizenship, for, in a republic, "good citizenship is next to godliness." C. W. C.

Books Frequently Referred to in this Manual

(In "References" the Titles of these Books are Abridged)

Lalor's "Cyclopedia of History and Government;" Harper's "Cyclopedia of U. S. History;" Barnes' "General History;" Barnes' "U.S. School History;" Swinton's "Outlines of General History;" Fisher's "Outlines of Universal History;" Coffin's "Old Times in the Colonies," "Building the Nation," "Boys' of '76," "Boys' of '61," "Drum Beat of the Nation;" "Johnson's "Cyclopedia;" "American Encyclopedia;" Bryant's "U. S. History;" Bancroft's "U. S. History," last edition; McMaster's "History of the People of the U. S.;" Lodge's "History of English Colonies in America;" MaKenzie's "America;" Greene's "Historical View of the Revolution;" Lossing's "Field Book of the Revolution;" Irving's "Life of Washington;" Lossing's "Story of the U. S. Navy;" Johnston's "School History of the U. S.;" Cooper's "Politics;" Johnston's "American Politics;" Schouler's "History of the U. S.;" Von Holst's "Constitutional History of the U. S.;" Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress;" Higginson's "Larger U. S. History;" Grant's "Personal Memoirs;" Champlin's "Young Folks' History of the Civil War;" Draper's "Civil War in America;" Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812;" Harper's Magazine; Scribner & Century Magazine; New Scribner Magazine; Atlantic Monthly; Popular Science Monthly; The N. A. Review; The Forum; The Overland Magazine; The History Magazine; Sterne's "Constitutional History of U. S.;" "How We Are Governed," by A. L. Dawes; Young's "Government Class Book;" Martin's "Civil Government;" The Federalist; Elliott's "Debates;" Townsend's "Analysis of U. S. Government;" Gillet's "Federal Government;" Hopkins' "Manual of American Ideas;" Macy's "Our Government;" Frotheringham's "Rise of the Republic;" Mowry's "Studies in Civil Government."

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

Assign the lessons by topics; let the pupils use the various text-books, the school library and reliable magazine articles in preparing their lessons.

An accurate knowledge of history cannot be acquired and retained without a full and clear knowledge of its accompanying geography; therefore, associate events with place.

Require pupils to make outline maps and use them in daily recitations, marking routes, locating historical points, and inserting important dates.

For the period of Discovery and Exploration use a map, on Mercator's projection, of the Atlantic ocean, including North and South America, Europe and Africa. Distinguish the routes of the explorers of different nations by continuous lines, dots, dashes, etc. For the blackboard maps, use colored crayon.

For the period of colonization, a map of that part of North America east of the Mississippi, including the region of the great lakes and southern Canada, is best. This map may also be used for the Colonial and Revolutionary wars.

For the other periods, a map of North America, about 18x24 inches in size, may be used. None of the maps should be less than 18x20 inches. Occasionally it is well to have plans of campaigns, battles, and sieges drawn upon the board.

Review often—orally at times, and occasionally in writing. I have found it profitable to give an oral review one week and a written review the next.

Require pupils to write essays upon important subjects. It is excellent composition work, and the pupil is given an opportunity for a critical and systematic study of leading events. It is not expected, nor is it desirable, that each pupil shall read all the 'references" on a particular subject; but in the recitation each will get the benefit derived from the wide reading of the class.

Give at least two-thirds of the time allotted to the study of history to the Constitutional period,—from 1789 to the present time.

C. W. C.

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FOUNDATION LESSONS
FOR
AMERICAN HISTORY

THE WORLD IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

1. GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.
   - *a.* Speculations upon size and form of the earth.
   - *b.* Draw a map of the known world.—Swinton's Gen. Hist., page 308.
   - *c.* A short account of the great kingdoms in 1492.
   - *d.* The Feudal System.
   - *e.* Some of the superstitions of this age.
2. REVIVAL OF LEARNING.
   - *a.* Influence of the crusades.
   - *b.* The power of the church.
   - *c.* Protestant reformation—16th century. When? What? Why? Effects?
   - *d.* The art of Printing. When? Where? Effects?
   - *e.* The invention of gunpowder. When? Where? Effects?
3. COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES.
   - *a.* The compass. Where invented? How used? Effects?
   - *b.* The astrolabe? What? Effects?
   - *c.* The ships of the period.
   - *d.* What was the commercial problem of the age? Why?
   - *e.* Name and locate the commercial cities.

f. Why the great cities were on the Mediterranean.

g. Portuguese discoveries.

REFERENCES—**1-a-b,** Swinton, p. 308. **1-d,** Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 174. **2-a,** Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 710. **2-d-e,** Fisher, p. 287. **3,** Barnes' Gen. Hist., p. 424. Barnes' S. Hist., p. 41. **3-d-f,** Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 9. **1-2-3,** Drapers' Intel. Develop. of Europe, Chaps. 19-20; Eliot's Romola; Bryant, Vol. 1, p. 88.

FOUR MARITIME ENTERPRISES

1. THE NORTHMEN.

a. Who they were.

b. Account of discovery of Iceland and Greenland.

c. Discovery of America—1001.

d. Results.

2. De GAMA.

a. The story of his voyage to India, 1498.

b. General results.

3. COLUMBUS—COLOMBO—COLON.

a. Birth-place and early life.

b. His geographical theories and expectations.

c. Efforts to obtain aid.

d. Account of voyages and discoveries, 1492-1498.

e. Incidents; story of the eclipse; of the compass; of the egg, etc.

f. Death and Burial.

4. CABOTS.

a. The story of their discoveries and explorations, 1498.

b. Results of voyage.

c. Subsequent life.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Bryant, Vol. 1, Chap. 3; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 515; Higgins' "American Explorers." **2,** Towle's "De Gama;"

Frost's "Half Hours with Early Explorers." **3**, Bryant, Vol. 1, p. 98; Harper's, Vol. 64, p. 114; Irving's "Columbus;" Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 7; Hist. Mag., Vol. 9. p. 1. **4**, Bryant, Vol. 1, p. 129; Sparks' "Cabot;" Old English Seamen; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 217; Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 10.

ABORIGINAL PERIOD

1. THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

a. Where mounds are found.
b. Forms and uses of mounds.
c. What the mounds teach; civilization, pop., age, etc.
d. Theories as to origin of mound-builders.
e. The cliff-builders, and antiquities in southwestern North America.

2. THE INDIANS.

a. Origin of name and location of great families.
b. Indian character and mode of life.
c. Religion, language, education, legends.
d. Government, warfare.
e. Population—present and past—in U. S., Mexico.
f. Theories as to origin.
g. Present and future of the Indian.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Bryant, Vol. 1, p. 20; Baldwin's "Ancient America;" Foster's "Prehistoric Races of the U. S.;" Short's "North Americans of Antiquity;" Harper's, Vol. 65, p. 342. **1**-e, Harper's, Vol. 51, p. 327. **2**, Bancroft, Vol. 2, pp. 86, 136; Scribner, Vol. 3, p. 143; Scribner, Vol. 10, p. 484; Harper's, Vol. 56, p. 768; Mrs. Jackson's "A Century of Dishonor."

THE SPANISH IN AMERICA

1. COLUMBUS.

a. Review the work of his life.

2. FLORIDA.
   a. Discovery and exploration—De Leon, 1512.
3. BALBOA.
   a. Discovery of Pacific Ocean—1513.
4. MAGELLAN.
   a. Circumnavigation and S. W. Passage—1520.
   b. The separation line of Pope Alexander 6th, 1493.
   c. Object and results of Magellan's voyage.
5. CORTEZ—PIZARRO.
   a. Conquest of Mexico and Peru, 1520–31.
6. CABRILLO.
   a. Exploration of the Pacific Coast—1542.
7. De SOTO.
8. CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.
   a. Coronado, Espejo, Jesuits.
9. NAMING OF AMERICA.
   a. Vespucci—Portuguese, 1501—1507.
10. EXTENT OF CLAIMS. RESULTS.

REFERENCES.—**1-10,** Harper's, Vol. 64, p. 438 and Vol. 65, p. 729. **1, 2, 3** and **7,** Bryant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 5, 6, 7; Bancroft, Vol. 1, pp. 22, 38. **4,** Towle's "Magellan;" Frost's "Early Explorers;" Johnson's Cyclopedia, Vol. 3, p. 205. **5,** Prescott's "Mexico" and "Peru;" Wallace's "Fair God." **6** and **8,** Hubert Bancroft, Vol. 18, pp. 64–109. **7,** Bancroft, Vol. 1, Chap. 3.

THE FRENCH IN AMERICA

1. FISHERIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
2. CARTIER'S VOYAGES.
3. CHAMPLAIN'S EXPLORATIONS, 1608-9.
4. La SALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.
5. THE FRENCH JESUITS.
6. EXTENT OF CLAIMS.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Old Times in Col., p. 37. **2, 3, 4, 5,** Bryant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 8, 9, 12; Bancroft, Vol. 1, pp. 14–22; Parkman's "Pioneers of France in America"—"Jesuits in America." **3,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 15, p. 246. **6,** Harper's, Vol. 65, p. 99.

THE DUTCH IN AMERICA

1. VOYAGE OF HUDSON, 1609.
2. EXTENT OF CLAIMS.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Harper's Vol. 52, p. 822. **1, 2,** Bryant, Vol. 1, Chap., 13; Bancroft, Vol. 1, pp. 475–494; Old Times in Col., Chaps. 13, 16.

THE ENGLISH IN AMERICA

1. REVIEW THE CABOTS.
2. THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE.
   a. Frobisher, 1576. Other voyagers.
3. DRAKE'S VOYAGE.
   a. New Albion, 1579.
4. RALEIGH'S EFFORTS.
5. GOSNOLD'S VOYAGE, 1602.
6. LONDON AND PLYMOUTH COMPANIES.

REFERENCES.—**1-6,** Bryant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 10, 11, 12. Bancroft, Vol. 1, Chap. 5; Old Eng. Seamen, Harper's, Vol, 66, p. 217; Century, Vol. 25, p. 61; Kingsley's "Westward Ho." **2,** Harper's, Vol. 9, p. 453, Vol. 14, p. 341, Vol. 20, p. 535. **3,** Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 66.

GENERAL TOPICAL REVIEW

Spanish,	Explorers,	1001, 1492, 1498, 1501,
French,	Dates,	1507, 1513, 1520, 1534–5,
Portuguese	Object of Voyage,	1541–2, 1579,
	Countries Explored,	1602, 1609.
Dutch,	Incidents,	
	Results,	
English,	Extent of Claims.	

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Why do you study history? 2. What were the speculations about the form of the earth in the fifteenth century? 3. Name the foremost nation of Europe in 1500. 4. What was the object of the Crusades, and what was accomplished? 5. Explain the meaning of the terms, "Middle Ages," "Dark Ages," "Feudal Age," and give reasons for their use. 6. What religious reason for discovering a water passage to India? 7. When and why did Venice and other Italian cities begin to decline? 8. What is the Vatican? 9. Why did the Pope have civil as well as spiritual power? 10. Name and locate the great nations in 1500. 11. Name the periods of American history, with dates, and give reasons for the use of the various terms and dates. 12. How do we know that the Northmen discovered America? 13. Why did the Northmen abandon America? 14. Why were the discoveries of the Northmen unknown to the rest of the world? 15. Ought Columbus to be called the discoverer of America? 16. For what three events is the year 1498 noted? 17. How many times was Columbus' body moved, and where is he buried? 18. "He

asked for bread, and they gave him a stone."—Explain this quotation, and state why it is applicable to Columbus. 19. "They first fell upon their knees, and then upon the Aborigines."—Explain. 20. Locate the first land seen by Columbus in the New World. 21. What is the present condition of Palos? 22. Why are three names, Columbus, Colombo, Colon, given to the Great Admiral? 23. Tell and explain the story of Columbus and the egg. 24. Why and how did the Pope divide the New World? 25. Why did the Pope locate this line a hundred leagues west of the Azores? 26 Where was Cabot born, and where is he buried? 27. Are there any mounds in California? 28. Describe the mounds and state what is found in them. 29. Describe the habitations of the Cliff Builders. 30. What estimate has been made of the age of the mounds? 31. The mound builders resembled what ancient people in form? 32. Are the mound builders the ancestors of the American Indians? 33. Are there any Indians in W. I. islands? 34. What estimate has been made of the population of Mexico, Cuba, Hayti and North America east of the Mississippi in 1492? 35. Did the Indians believe in a future state? 36. Who and where are the Esquimaux? 37. Who and where were the Aztecs? 38. Are the Indians decreasing in number? 39. Compare the Indians of California with those of the Mississippi Valley. 40. Are Fennimore Cooper's descriptions of the Indians reliable? 41. What induced the Spanish, the French, the Dutch and the English to explore America? 42. How did Balboa prove that a new continent had been discovered? 43. What was the object of De Leon's search? 44. Why did the Spanish king send out Magellan's expedition? 45. What were the financial effects of the conquest of Mexico and Peru? 46. What became of Cortez?

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Magellan, Drake, Gosnold, Hudson, Balboa, Pizarro? 47. When, how and why was this continent called America? 48. What officer burned his ships? Why? 49. Give a summary of Spanish Explorations. 50. What was the effect of Champlain's fight with the Iroquois? 51. What and where were the Five Nations? The Six Nations? 52. Why were the Indians generally more friendly with the French than with the English? 53. Who are the Jesuits, and when, where and why did they originate? 54. Compare Paris and Quebec as to latitude and climate. 55. What did Francis I. say when he heard of the rich spoils Cortez sent to Spain? 56. Who were the Huguenots, and why did they leave France? 57. Who is called the father of New France? 58. Who are the Dutch? 59. What was the object of Hudson's voyage in 1609? In 1610? 60. Why did Cabot sail in a northeasterly direction? 61. Who was called a "splendid pirate?" 62. What is the historical significance of the geographical names in the N. E. part of North America? 63. Did Drake discover San Francisco Bay? 64. Who shortened the route to the New World? How? 65. Who said that this continent ought to be called the Old World? Why? 66. Give a short account of the first two circumnavigations of the globe. 67. In what length of time can you make the circuit of the globe? 68. Did Raleigh visit the New World? 69. Tell the story of Raleigh's tobacco bet. 70. What did Raleigh introduce into Great Britain from America? 71. What part of North America did the English claim? Why? 72. Give the origin and meaning of the following names: Esquimaux, Indian, Christopher, Mexico, Mississippi, Louisiana, Montreal, St. Lawrence, Florida, California, South Sea, Pacific, Hispaniola, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Labrador, Cape Nun, Cape Good Hope, Montezuma, Mediterranean.

OCEANIC PASSAGES TO INDIA

South-East, discovered by De Gama for Portugal, 1498.
South-West, discovered by Magellan for Spain, 1520.
North-West, discovered by McClure for England, 1854.
North-East, discovered by Nordenskiold for Sweden, 1879.

VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND

1. THE KING'S GRANTS.
   a. The London Company. Virginia Charter, Baltimore Grant.
2. THE PIONEERS.
   a. When, where and why settled?
   b. John Smith,—his services and exploits.
   c. Character of the colonists,; the four classes.
   d. Occupation. Production. Tobacco.
3. GOVERNMENT.
   a. Kind,—Commercial Corporation. Royal. Proprietary.
   b. The first Colonial Assembly.
   c. Land tenure. Plantations.
4. SLAVERY.
   a. When, where and how introduced? Effects. Indentured servants.
5. RELIGION AND EDUCATION.
   a. Church of England. Catholic.
   b. William and Mary's College. Other means of education.
6. TROUBLES.
   a. Religious,—Protestant and Catholic in Maryland.

b. Political,—with Governors. Bacon's Rebellion. Mason and Dixon's line.

c. Indian,—Massacre in Virginia.

7. DATES.

a. 1607, 1619, 1692.

REFERENCES.—**1-7,** Lodge, pp. 1–132; Bancroft, Vol. 1, pp. 84, 154; Bryant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 11 or 18, Vol. 2, Chap. 9; Harper's, Vol. 65, p. 895; Century, Vol. 25, p. 61; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 414; Old Times in Col., pp. 259, 293. **4,** Bancroft, Vol. 1, chap. 8, Barnes' S. Hist. p., 46.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

1. THE PIONEERS.

a. When, where and why each colony was settled.

b. The Pilgrims,—wanderings, settlement, etc.

c. The Puritans,—Who? Why go to America, etc.?

d. Character of colonists.

e. Occupation. Products. Soil and Climate. Slavery.

2. GOVERNMENT.

a. Kinds,—Charter, Royal, Temporary, Voluntary Association, Proprietary.

b. Voice of people in government. Town meetings.

c. The New England Confederacy, 1643.

d. Land tenure. Small farms.

3. RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

a. Church and State. Religious intolerance, etc.

b. Common schools. History of colleges. What, when, where, etc?

c. Literature and printing.

4. TROUBLES.

a. Religious,—with Quakers. Williams. Mrs. Hutchinson.

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b. Political,—with Dutch. French. Governors. Navigation Acts.

c. Indian,—Pequot and King Philip Wars. Intercolonial wars.

5. INCIDENTS.

a. Salem Witchcraft. Charter Oak, etc.

6. NOTED MEN.

a. Roger Williams; Eliot; Standish; Bradford; Endicott.

7. DATES.

a. 1620, 1638, 1643, 1692.

REFERENCES.—**1-7,** Lodge, pp. 341-476; Bryant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 14, 15, 20, and Vol. 2, Chaps. 1-6 and 16; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 111; Century, Vol. 25, p. 350; Barnes' S. Hist., p. 53; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 24. **1-b,** Harper's, Vol. 64, p. 246; Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 194. **1-c,** Greene's Short Hist. Eng. People, Chap. 8, Sec. 1; Bancroft, Vol. 1, pp. 177-311. **2-b,** Frotheringham, Chap. 1; Hosmer's "Sam'l Adams," Chaps. 1 and 23. **2-e,** Frotheringham, Chap. 2. **3-b,** "Building the Nation," p. 63; Century, Vol. 11, p. 761, and Vol. 12, p. 337; "Plymouth Rock," Hist. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 789. **4-a,** Bryant, Vol. 2, Chap. 8. **4-c,** Century, Vol. 26, pp. 96, 697. **5,** Bryant, Vol. 2, Chap. 19; Old Times in Col. p. 303; Makenzie, p. 6; Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 58.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

1. PIONEERS OF N. Y. AND N. J.

a. When, where and why New York and New Jersey were settled.

b. Nationality and character of colonists.

c. The "Patroons" and "Walloons."

d. Occupation. Productions.

2. GOVERNMENT.

a. Kind,—Commercial Corp., Proprietary, Royal.

b. Under Dutch rule. Under Eng. rule. The Jerseys.

3. RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

4. TROUBLES.
   - *a.* With Indians. With Swedes. Negro plot.

5. PIONEERS OF PENN. AND DEL.
   - *a.* When, where and why settled?
   - *b.* Character of colonists. Origin of Quakers. Penn's grant.
   - *c.* Treaty with Indians.

6. GOVERNMENT.

7. RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

8. NOTED MEN AND DATES.
   - *a.* Stuyvesant. Penn. Capt. Kidd. 1613-23. 1664. 1682

REFERENCES.—**1-8**, Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 913; Century, Vol. 25, p. 724; Lodge, N. J. p. 263 and N. Y. p. 285; Bryant, Vol. 1, chap. 13, and Vol. 2, Chaps. 6, 7, 8 and 20; Old Times in Col., pp. 97,195; Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 475, **1-c**. Meyer's "Young Patroon." **2-b**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 16, p. 5; Lodge, p. 211; Harper's, Vol. 65, p. 811.

THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA.

1. THE PIONEERS.
   - *a.* When, where and why each was settled.
   - *b.* Character of colonists. Classes of people. Huguenots.
   - *c.* Occupation. Productions. Slavery.

2. GOVERNMENT.
   - *a.* Kind,—Commercial Corporation. Royal. Trustee.
   - *b.* Locke's "Grand Model."
   - *c.* Oglethorpe's plan. What result? Debtor laws.

3. RELIGION AND EDUCATION.
   - *a.* Methodist Church—Wesleys and Whitefield.

4. TROUBLES.
   - *a.* With Spanish. How Oglethorpe defended these colonies.

5. THE 13 COLONIES.
   - *a.* Settlements, with important dates.
   - *b.* Names of the thirteen colonies. Origin and meaning of names.

REFERENCES.—**1-4**, Bryant, Vol. 2, Chaps. 12, 15 and Vol. 3, Chap. 4; Lodge, pp. 132–205; Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 408; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 414. **2-b**, Johnston's S. History, p. 49. **2-c**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 9, p. 114; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 140.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN AMERICA

1. FRENCH COLONIES.
   - *a.* When, where and why they colonized.
2. RELATIONS WITH INDIANS.
3. INTER-COLONIAL WARS.
   - *a.* King William's. Queen Anne's. King George's.
   - *b.* Causes. Results. "Treaty of Utrecht."
4. FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.
   - *a.* Causes of war and why so called.
   - *b.* Compare extent of claims and population in 1754.
   - *c.* The five points of attack. Why objective points.
   - *d.* Congress of 1754. Franklin's plan
   - *e.* The story of the Acadians.
   - *f.* Washington—account of his services.
   - *g.* Capture of five objective points.
   - *h.* Treaty of Paris, and its provisions.
5. PONTIAC'S WAR.
6. EFFECTS OF THESE WARS.

REFERENCES.—**1-6**, "The Hundred Years' War," Harper's, Vol. 67, p. 20; "Overthrow of French Power;" Harper's, Vol. 65, p. 99; Bryant, Vol. 3, Chaps. 8, 10, 11, 12; Barnes' S. History, pp. 77–91; Johnston's S. History, pp. 68–79. **4**, Parkman's "Montcalm and Wolf." **4-d**, Bancroft, Vol. 4, Chap. 5; Frotheringham, p. 140. **4-e**, Harper's, Vol. 69, p. 877; Bancroft, Vol. 2, p. 426; "Montcalm and Wolf," Chaps. 4 and 8. **4-f**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 19, p. 2. **5**, Parkman's "Conspiracy of Pontiac;" Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 312.

REVIEW OF OLD COLONY TIMES

1. CONTRAST—NORTH AND SOUTH.
   - *a.* In the character of the people.
   - *b.* In occupations and productions.
   - *c.* In the laboring classes, etc.
2. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.
   - *a.* The Charter. The Royal. The Proprietary.
   - *b.* Temporary forms—Commercial Corporation. Plymouth plan.
3. CHURCH AND STATE.
   - *a.* Colonies settled because of religious oppression.
   - *b.* Different sects. Church power and customs. Clergymen.
4. EDUCATION.
   - *a.* Colleges, schools, literature. The Professions.
5. SLAVERY AND INDENTED SERVANTS.
6. CHIEF TOWNS.
   - *a.* Name, locate and give population of largest six.
7. THE INDUSTRIES.
   - *a.* Of the Northern, Middle, Southern colonies.
   - *b.* How affected by legislation of Great Britain.
   - *c.* Traveling facilities. Money. Postal matters
8. SOCIAL AND HOME LIFE.
   - *a.* Sectional peculiarities.
   - *b.* Thanksgiving. Christmas. New Year's Day.
   - *c.* Frontier life—its hardships and pleasures.
9. NATIONALITIES.

REFERENCES.—**1-9,** Old Times in Col., Harper's, Vol. 67, p. 213; Irving's "Woolfert's Roost" and "Rip Van Winkle;" Thackeray's "Virginians;" Harper's, Vol. 71, p. 769; Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter;" Barnes' S. Hist., p. 91. **1,** Draper, Vol. 1, pp. 146, 175-189, 206-212. **2,** Johnston's S. Hist., p. 22; Sterne, p. 3. **3,**

Lodge, pp. 56-61, 426-439. **4**, Draper, Vol. 1, pp. 243-252; Bancroft, Vol. 1, p. 315; Lodge, pp. 465–472. **5**, Draper, Vol. 1, pp. 190–205; Lodge, pp. 67–72, 442. **7**, Century, Vol. 27, p. 431. **8**, Century, Vol. 28, p. 848; Building the Nation, Chaps. 5 and 6; Century, Vol. 29, p. 873. **8-b**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 8, p. 757.

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Why is Virginia called the "Old Dominion?" 2. What caused Bacon's rebellion? 3. Who was "Lady Rebecca?" 4. Who wrote the first book in America? 5. Why was there no common school system in the South? 6. Give name and date of the first three colleges in the colonies. 7. How did these colleges originate? 8. What effect did the large, isolated plantations have on social customs? 9. Why was slavery unprofitable in the North? 10. Why profitable in the South? 11. Do you believe Smith's story about Pocahontas? 12. How many crimes were punishable with death in Colonial times? 13. Give an account of some of the methods of punishment. 14. Who may be styled the "Father of Virginia?" 15. What boundary line was called "Mason and Dixon's" line? 16. Tell the story of the witchcraft mania. 17. Why did the mania cease? What about witchcraft in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries? 18. Who was the "Witch of Endor?" 19. When, how and where did the common school system originate? 20. When, where and how did Thanksgiving originate? 21. State some of the good features of this custom. 22. Tell the story of the "Charter Oak." 23. What became of this tree? 24. What noted tree in Pennsylvania in this period? 25. What did Governor Berkeley of Virginia say about schools and printing? 26. Who named New England? 27. Name the 13 colonies. 28.

Name the 4 leading colonies in population and wealth. 29. What was the land tenure in Virginia and Massachusetts? 30. Name, locate and give population of the 5 leading cities. 31. State the difference between the Pilgrims and the Puritans. 32. Why and how was Jamestown destroyed? 33. Why did Williams leave Massachusetts? 34. State the origin of "Wall St." in New York. 35. Who was the "Great Indian Apostle?" 36. What caused the Indian wars in Virginia? 37. Why is the Hudson, on the west side of New York, called "The North River?" 38. Who was "Rip Van Winkle?" 39. State the origin of the name of the creek separating New York island from the mainland. 40. Why is the northern boundary of Delaware nearly an arc of a circle? 41. What do you know about the prisons and jails of this period? 42. Locate Manhattan Island, and give the origin of the name. 43. Tell the story of the "Walking Purchase" of land. 44. How did Johnson in New York outwit an Indian and obtain a large tract of land? 45. What were the "Patroon Estates?" 46. Name and locate the colleges founded prior to the Revolutionary War. 47. Explain the quotation, "The history of the colonization of America is a history of the crimes of Europe." 48. What was wampum, and why did it lose its legal tender value in New York? 49. What was thought of insanity, and how treated? 50. Of what colony was it said that the people paid tribute neither to God nor Cæsar? 51. What is meant by paying tribute to God and Cæsar? 52. Tell the story of Oglethorpe's strategy in the fight with the Spanish. 53. Why was Georgia colonized? 54. Which colony had no schools, nor literature, nor printing during the first century of its existence? Why? 55. What was

the condition of the "Professions" during this period, and which was the foremost? 56. What was the "Town Meeting" of New England? 57. What was paid for the island on which New York stands? 58. What is meant by the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut? 59. Name and locate the first four settlements on the Atlantic coast of North America. 60. Why was the Congress of 1754 held at Albany, and what was done? 61. What European powers had possessions in North America at the close of 1763, and what were the boundaries? 62. Why were the English successful in the French and Indian War after Pitt became Prime Minister? 63. What is the origin of the southern "poor whites?" 64. What were Queen Anne's and King George's wars called in Europe? 65. Tell the story of the capture of Quebec. 66. Origin and meaning of "Cape Breton." 67. State the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht. Of Paris, 1673. 68. What do you know about paper money in the Colonies? 69. What was the population of the 13 colonies in 1763? 70. State the particular value to the French of Louisburg, Ft. Niagara, Ticonderoga, Ft. Duquesne, Quebec. 71. For what noted—1565, 1605, 1607, 1620, 1638, 1643, 1664, 1692, 1701, 1733, 1763.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

In order to understand and appreciate the strategy displayed by the officers of the American and the British armies during this war, the geographical features of the theatre of war must be studied. A military writer says: "From the usual formation of armies by right, center, and left divisions, there is derived an analogous geographical separation into right, center, and left zones, or belts of operation. Thus, from New York as a base, there is developed, as the right zone, New England, and as the left zone, the Southern States."

The British soon perceived that New York, from its central position, was the strategic point of the war. They accordingly took possession of it at the earliest opportunity.

A wise counter strategy devolved upon the American commander the necessity of holding the central zone so firmly as to threaten New York, and at the same time support the other zones. His location, during the greater part of the war, amid the hills of New Jersey and in the Highlands of the Hudson, enabled him to fulfill the best strategic conditions of ultimate success.

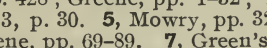
In describing a battle the following formula may be used:

BATTLE.
- Where.
- When.
- Commanders.
- Why fought.
- Grand Tactics.
- Special Incidents.
- Results

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

1. CHARACTER OF COLONISTS.
   - *a.* Emigrated to escape persecution.
   - *b.* Effect of isolation and self-dependence
2. BRITISH IGNORANCE OF COLONISTS.
3. CHARACTER OF GOVERNORS.
   - *a* How appointed. Extent of power. Personal character.
4. BRITISH LEGISLATION.
   - *a.* Navigation acts. Acts against manufactures.
   - *b* Stamp act. Tea tax. Boston "Port Bill"
   - *c.* Smuggling, and Writs of Assistance."
   - *d.* Why the colonists opposed Taxation
5. INTER-COLONIAL WARS.
   - *a.* Effect of last war in training the colonists.
   - *b.* Effect upon the public debt of Great Britain.
   - *c.* Influence of France.
6. COLONIAL CONGRESSES.
   - *a.* Of 1754, 1765, 1774,—how these were causes.
7. CHARACTER OF KING.
   - *a.* Power of the King at this period.
   - *b.* Personal character of George III.
8. INFLUENCE OF NOTED MEN.
   - *a.* Franklin, Otis, Henry, John and Samuel Adams.
   - *b.* Whigs and Tories.

REFERENCES.—**1-8,** Makenzie, Chap. 4; Lodge, Chap. 23, Harper's, Vol. 67, p. 428; Greene, pp. 1–32; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 329; Bancroft, Vol. 3, p. 30. **5,** Mowry, pp. 32–35; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 79. **6,** Greene, pp. 69–89. **7,** Green's "Short Hist. Eng. People," p. 729. **8-a,** Biographies. **8-b,** Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 3; Harper's Cyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 1513.



THE REVOLUTION.—1775.

1. PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
   a. Compare population and military resources of England and the Colonies.
   b. Why Canada and Florida did not rebel.
2. LEXINGTON—CONCORD.
3. TICONDEROGA, CROWN POINT.
   a. Ordnance captured. Why valuable.
4. BUNKER HILL.
5. CONGRESS OF 1775.
   a. Financial measures. War measures.
   b. How conducted. Sessions. Delegates.
6. CANADA EXPEDITION.
   a. Object. Commanders. Routes. Results.
   b Washington's army. Where, and in what condition.

REFERENCES.—**1-6**, "Boys of '76;" Irving's "Washington;" Lossing's Field Book. **1-a**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 93; **2**, Harper's, Vol. 50, p. 777; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 333. **3.** Lossing's, Vol. 1, p. 122. **4.** Lossing's, Vol. 1., p. 538. **5**, Greene, pp. 89-100. **6**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 143.

THE REVOLUTION—1776

1. SIEGE—EVACUATION OF BOSTON
2. FORT MOULTRIE.
3. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE
   a. Resolutions of Lee.
   b. Committee. Author. Action of Congress. Effects.
   c. Colonies become States.
4. LOSS OF NEW YORK.
   a. Battle of Long Island. Incidents.
   b. Washington's retreat. Chas. Lee.

c. Condition of army and country.

d. The Hessians. Why employed. Number, etc.

5. TRENTON—PRINCETON.

a. Effect upon the country. Winter quarters.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Atlantic, Vol. 37, p. 466; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 407; Lossing, Vol. 1, p. 577. **2,** Barnes' S. Hist., p. 113. **3,** Harper's, Vol. 3, p. 145 & Vol. 35, p. 217; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 470; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 104; "Mecklenburg Dec." Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 3, p. 387; Bancroft, Vol. 4, p. 426. **4,** Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 490; Lossing, Vol. 2, p. 598; Harper's, Vol. 53, p. 333; Irving's "Washington," Vol. 2, p. 330. **5,** Harper's, Vol. 7, p. 446; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 525; Lossing, Vol. 2, p. 21; Irving, Vol. 2, p. 503

THE REVOLUTION.—1777.

1. LOSS OF PHILADELPHIA.

a. Howe's plans for the campaigns.

b. Brandywine, Germantown.

c. Wanderings of Congress.

2. BURGOYNE'S INVASION.

a. Plans. Rendezvous. Army. Clinton.

b. Ticonderoga. Bennington. Schuyler's efforts.

c. St Leger's expedition. Arnold's efforts.

d. Battle of Bemis Heights—Stillwater. Saratoga.

e. Effects of Burgoyne's surrender. British army.

3. VALLEY FORGE.

a Where. Why selected. Steuben. La Fayette.

4. THE AMERICAN FLAG.

a. What. Designer. Meaning of colors. Previous flags.

5. ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 551; Harper's, Vol. 7, p. 448; Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 174; "Boys of '76," pp. 195, 215. **2**, "Boys of '76," p. 152; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 566; Harper's, Vol. 55, pp. 511, 673; Lossing, Vol. 1, pp. 47, 240. **3**, Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 593; Lossing, Vol. 2, p. 125; Irving, Vol. 3, p. 353; Steuben and La Fayette, Greene, p. 353; Irving, Vol. 3, p. 407. **4**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 101; Harper's Cyclopedia, Vol. 1, p. 492; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 420.

THE REVOLUTION.—1778–9.

1. FRENCH ALLIANCE.
   - *a*. What. Franklin's services. Spain and Holland.
2. THE CONWAY CABAL.
3. EVACUATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
   - *a*. Cause. Monmouth. Lee.
4. INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.
   - *a*. Wyoming. Cherry Valley. Clarke's and Sullivan's expeditions.
5. NEWPORT. STONY POINT. SAVANNAH.
6. ON THE OCEAN.
   - *a*. Our navy. Privateers. Paul Jones.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 598; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 114; Greene, p. 173; Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 244. **2**, Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 596; Irving, Vol. 3, p. 347; **3**, Irving, Vol. 3, p. 442; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 601; Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 261; "Boys of '76," p. 269. **4**, Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming;" Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 608, Vol. 4, Chap. 1. **6**, Lossing's "Story of the U. S. Navy," pp. 11–62; Bryant, Vol. 3, p. 617; Cooper's "Pilot."

THE REVOLUTION.—1780–3.

1. WAR IN THE SOUTH.
   - *a*. Why in the south. Loss of Charleston.
   - *b*. Camden. Gates. De Kalb. King's Mountain.

2. ARNOLD'S TREASON.
   - *a.* Arnold's previous career.
   - *b.* Cause of treason. West Point. Andre.

3. GREENE IN THE SOUTH.
   - *a.* Partisan leaders. Cowpens. Retreat of Americans.
   - *b.* Guilford Court House. Eutaw Springs.
   - *c.* Results of Greene's campaign.

4. YORKTOWN.
   - *a.* Why Cornwallis was in Va. Arnold. La Fayette.
   - *b.* French allies. Washington's strategy.
   - *c.* Siege. Surrender of British. Effects.
   - *d.* Condition of country from 1781 to 1783.

5. TREATY OF PEACE.
   - *a.* When? Commissioners. Terms.

6. REVIEW OF THE WAR.
   - *a.* Cost to England. To the colonies. Number of soldiers.
   - *b.* Foreign aid. Noted Officers. Noted buildings.
   - *c.* Special services of Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Paine, Morris, Henry, Hamilton, Steuben, La Fayette.
   - *d.* Financial history of the war.
   - *e.* Why England failed. Tories and Whigs.

REFERENCES.—**1-a**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 12. **1-b**, Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 34, 38; "Boys of '76," pp. 296, 334. **2**, Harper's, Vol. 52, p. 825; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 16; Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 423, Lossing, Vol. 1, p. 709. **3**, Greene, p. 266. **3-a**, "Boys of '76," p. 340; Harper's, Vol. 22, p. 163; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 41. **3-b-c**, "Boys of '76," pp. 353-371. **4**, Harper's, Vol. 63, p. 323; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 65; "Boys of '76," p. 380; Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 505. **5**, Bancroft, Vol. 5, p. 562; Harper's, Vol. 66, p. 833; Hist. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 381; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 75. **6-a**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 134; Greene, pp. 454-457. **6-b**, Greene, p. 282. **6-d**, Greene, p. 137; Bancroft, Vol. 6, p. 24; "Tories," McMaster, Vol. 1, Chap. 2.

THE CONFEDERACY.—1781-9.

1. **ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.**
   - *a.* Review with dates. Weak points.
2. **TAXATION.**
   - *a.* Shay's Rebellion. The currency and credit.
3. **THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.**
4. **BOUNDARIES AND LAND CESSIONS.**
5. **THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.**
6. **CULTURE.**
   - *a.* Education, literature, occupation, social life.
7. **CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.**
   - *a.* When, where, how, why was constitution made?
   - *b.* Its president, noted men, manner of proceeding.
   - *c.* The constitution a series of compromises—Why and what?
   - *d.* Reception. Efforts of Hamilton, Madison, and Jay.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 574; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 136; Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 12-32; Von Holst, Vol. 1, pp. 5-44; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 90-100; Building the Nation, Chaps. 6, 7. **2,** Schouler, Vol. 1, p. 32. **3,** Johnston's S. Hist., p. 146. **4,** Johnston's S. Hist., p. 137; Schouler, Vol. 1, p. 1. **6,** McMaster, Vol. 1, pp. 19-44 and 76-102; Commerce, Century, Vol. 28, p. 234. **7,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 313; Century, Vol. 34, p. 746; Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 36-47; Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, p. 374.

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS.

1. What was the Boston "Tea Party?" 2. Was George III. insane? 3. What was the British debt in 1763? 4. What was the slave population in 1775? Total population of thirteen colonies? 5. Why did the people of Canada and Florida remain loyal to Great Britain? 6. How did Washington force the British to evacuate Boston? 7. What was the Mecklenburg

Declaration? 8. What is the original meaning of "Whig" and "Tory?" 9. Why did England employ the Hessians? 10. How were the Hessians treated? 11. Why France assisted the colonies? 12. What was the nature of the assistance of France? 13. Why did La Fayette assist the Americans? 14. In what cities did Congress hold sessions? 15. Why did the British wish to possess New York? 16. When did a fog assist the Americans, and when did one injure them? 17. How did Mrs. Darrah outwit the British officers? 18. In what battles was Washington personally in command? 19. "It is not worth a continental"—origin of this. 20. Why is the battle of Trenton called a turning point of the Revolutionary war? 21. Name the decisive battles of the war. 22. Why is the battle of King's Mountain called a turning point? 23. Where were the following officers killed: Pulaski, Jasper, De Kalb, Mercer, Warren, Montgomery, Fraser? 24. Is Bunker Hill monument on Bunker Hill? 25. What was Thos. Paine's influence in the Revolution? 26. What was called the "Cradle of Liberty?" Why? 27. What flags were used before the stars and stripes? 28. Trace the route of St. Leger. 29. Why was Gen. Schuyler deprived of his command? 30. Under what circumstances was the American flag first placed above the British flag? 31. What importance attaches to Clarke's expedition? 32. Who was called the "Fabius of the West?" Why? 33. What was Cornwallis called by his enemies after his surrender? 34. Name the officers who commanded the British army in America during the Revolutionary war. 35. Give an account of the British prison ships. 36. Tell the story of Nathan Hale. 37. Was Gen. Chas. Lee a traitor? 38. How was Arnold's treachery discovered? 39. Why

was Andre hanged? 40. What was meant by the "Writs of Assistance?" 41. What did Henry mean when he said: "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell," etc.? 42. Who was Paul Revere? 43. Make a list of the battles won by the Americans; by the British. 44. Why were the British soldiers called "Red Coats?" 45. What did Franklin mean by saying that Philadelphia captured the British army? 46. What do you know about the uniform worn by the American soldiers? 47. What was the area and population of the U. S. in 1783? 48. Why did England fail to subdue the Americans? 49. Who put the articles of confederation in literary form? 50. Who re-wrote the constitution? 51. Tell the story of Arnold's flight. 52. What became of Arnold? 53. Which colonies were bounded west by the Mississippi in 1775? in 1789? 54. Why did Greene's defeats have the effects of victories? 55. Why did Spain and Holland go to war with Great Britain? 56 What was the objective point of Sullivan's expedition? 57. What military titles did Washington hold in the Revolutionary war? 58. How did Congress obtain means to carry on the war? 59. What did Franklin say at the close of the Constitutional Convention, about the picture back of the president's chair? 60. Who wrote "The Federalist?"

WASHINGTON. 1789–1797.

1. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.
   - *a.* How a President is nominated, past and present way.
   - *b.* Explain the meaning of Conventions, Central Committees, Primaries.
   - *c.* Explain fully the Electoral College. Voting.
   - *d.* Tell how a President is inaugurated.
   - *e.* Duties of President and Vice-President. Salaries.
   - *f.* An account of Washington's election.
2. THE U. S. CONGRESS.
   - *a.* Tell how members are elected. Duties, etc.
   - *b.* Where and when the 1st Congress met. Its work.
3. THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.
   - *a.* What. Departments. Duties. Salaries.
   - *b.* An account of Washington's cabinet.
4. HAMILTON'S PLANS.
   - *a.* Plans for revenue. United States Bank.
   - *b.* Assumption of debts. Location of U. S. capital.
5. TROUBLES.
   - *a.* With the Indians. Whisky Rebellion.
   - *b.* With Spanish. French. English. Algiers.
6. THE COTTON GIN.
   - *a.* What. Who. Effect upon cotton and slavery.
7. POLITICAL PARTIES.
   - *a.* What parties. Origin. Principles. Leaders Benefit of parties.
8. STATES ADMITTED.
   - *a.* What. How admitted. Requirements.
   - *b.* What is a Territory. How organized. Governed.
9. MT. VERNON.

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REFERENCES.—**1-8,** Fisk's, "Washington and his Country;" Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 74–342; Harper's, Vol. 64, p. 515, Vol. 70, p. 604, Vol. 12, p. 289. **1-a,** Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 256; Mowry, p. 143; N. A. Rev., Vol. 139–Feb. **1-a-e,** "How We Are Governed," pp. 167–187; Young's "Gov. C. Book," p. 26. **1-c,** Lalor, Vol. 2, pp. 50, 60; Mowry, p. 145; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 148. **1-d-f,** McMaster, Vol. 1, p. 539; Schouler, Vol. 1, p. 74; Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 249. **2,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 77, 103; Young's "Gov. C. Book," pp. 124–133. **3,** "How We Are Gov.," p. 204; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 150. **4,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 105; Lodge's "Alexander Hamilton;" Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 131–142; McMaster, Vol. 1, pp. 568–590; "Location of the Cap.," Hist. Mag., Vol. 11, p. 46; Century, Vol. 27, pp. 643, 803. **5-a,** Hist. Mag. Vol. 12, p. 332. **5-a-b,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 114. **6,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 261; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 1171. **7,** Johnston's "American Politics;" McMaster, Vol. 2, p. 49; Schouler, Vol. 1, p. 48. **9,** Lossing, Vol. 2, p. 209; Harper's, Vol. 18, p. 433.

JOHN ADAMS. 1797–1801.

1. ELECTION.

a. What party. Meaning of election.

2. TROUBLE WITH FRANCE.

3. ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

a. What. Why made. Political effect.

4. RESOLUTIONS OF '98.

5. WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

a. When. Where. Cause. Effect.

6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

a. What. Why formed. Extent. Government.

b. Removal of the Capital. Government buildings.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Morse's "John Adams;" "Building the Nation," Chap. 8. **2,** "Building the Nation," Chap. 4; Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 492–500. **3,** McMaster, Vol. 2, pp. 389–400. **4,** McMaster, Vol. 2, p. 419; Von Holst, Vol. 1, p. 145. **5,** McMaster, Vol. 2, p. 452; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 135; Harper's, Vol. 12, p. 314. **6,** "How We Are Gov.," p. 396; McMaster, Vol. 2, p. 483; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 1365 and Vol. 4, p. 1256; Century, Vol. 25, p. 803.

JEFFERSON. 1801—1809

1. ELECTION.

a. What party. How elected. Policy.

2. TROUBLES
   - *a.* War with Tripoli.
   - *b.* England and France,—Orders, Decrees, Embargo.
3. BURR-HAMILTON
   - *a.* Account of duel. The "Code Duelo."
   - *b.* Review Hamilton's career.
   - *c.* Give an account of Burr's life.
4. LOUISIANA PURCHASE
   - *a.* When. Why bought. Area. Cost.
   - *b.* Why France sold it. Results.
5. LEWIS-CLARKE EXPEDITION
6. 12th AMENDMENT
   - *a.* Why made. Principal features.
7. THE STEAMBOAT
   - *a.* Inventor. When. Where. Effects.
8. SLAVE TRADE
9. WEST POINT

REFERENCES.—**1,** Morse's and Parton's "Jefferson;" "Monticello," Harper's, Vol. 7, p. 145; Schouler, Vol. 2, pp. 198–204 and Chap. 5. **2,** Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 155, 174; "Building the Nation," Chap. 9, Schouler, Vol. 2, Chaps. 6, 7. **3,** Harper's, Vol. 25, p. 69; Vol. 29, p. 293, Vol. 44, p. 689; Lodge's "Hamilton," pp. 245–252. **4,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 145; Schouler, Vol. 2, pp. 37–52; McMaster, Vol. 2, p. 621. **5,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 170. **6,** U. S. Constitution. **7,** Scribner, Vol. 22, p. 563; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 170. **8,** Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 12; American Cyclo., Vol. 15, p. 96; Schouler, Vol. 2, pp. 55–60, 125–130. **9,** Scribner, Vol. 4, p. 257.

MADISON. 1809—1817.

1. ELECTION
2. WAR OF 1812.—CAUSES
   - *a.* Right of search. Impressment of seamen.
   - *b.* Western forts. Indian troubles.
   - *c.* War plans of the United States. Of England.
   - *d.* Why the Federalists opposed war.

3. INDIAN WAR IN N. W.

4. EVENTS OF 1812.

a. Hull's campaign,—Where, Results.

b. Compare navies of United States and England. Privateers.

c. Constitution,—Guerriere and Java.

d. United States—Macedonia. Wasp—Frolic.

5. EVENTS OF 1813.

a. Plan of campaigns.

b. Perry's victory. Battle of the Thames.

c. Shannon—Chesapeake.

d. Other events.

6 EVENTS OF 1814—5.

a. Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

b. McDonough's victory,—Lake Champlain.

c. Campaign against Washington—Baltimore.

d. The Star Spangled Banner.

e. Essex and British Fleet.

f. Treaty of Ghent,—Result of the wars.

g. Battle of New Orleans.

7. HARTFORD CONVENTION

8. WAR WITH ALGIERS

REFERENCES.—**1,** Gay's "Madison." **1-6,** Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 746; Schouler, Vol. 2, pp. 336–444; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 183–238; Roosevelt's "War of 1812." **4-a,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 189. **4-b,** Lossing's "U. S. Navy," pp. 98–102; Roosevelt, Chap. 2. **4-c-d,** Lossing's "U, S. Navy," pp. 109–133. **5-c,** Roosevelt, pp. 254–281. **6-b,** Lossing's "U. S. Navy," pp. 216–222. **6-c,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, p. 438; Building the Nation, pp. 141–231. **6-f,** Roosevelt, p. 439. **6-g,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 233. **7,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 230. **8,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 243.

MONROE. 1817—1825.

1. ELECTION

a. What party. Meaning. Political condition.

2. INDIAN TROUBLES
   a. Where. Cause. Results.
3. FLORIDA PURCHASE
   a. When. Why. Area. Cost.
   b. Gain to U. S. What the U. S. lost.
4. ERIE CANAL
   a. Where. Why built. Cost and length.
   b. Position of parties on internal improvements.
5. MISSOURI COMPROMISE
   a. Provisions. Why made. Effects. Clay.
   b. Review the slavery question.
6. MONROE DOCTRINE
   a. State it. Author. Effects.
   b. Cause,—Rebellion in S. A. and "Holy Alliance"
   —What.
7. LaFAYETTE'S VISIT
8. IMMIGRATION

REFERENCE.—**1,** Gilman's "Monroe;" Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 936; "Building the Nation," Chap. 6. **2,** Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 247–259. **3,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 259; Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 95; Hist. Mag., Vol. 12, p. 308. **4,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 274; Scribner, Vol. 15, pp. 117, 886. **5,** Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 147; Blaine, Vol. 1, pp. 15–25; Mackenzie, Chaps. 2, 3, 4; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 260–273; Von Holst, Vol. 1, Chap. 9. **6,** Overland Mag., Vol. 3, p. .....; Von Holst, Vol. 1, p. 419; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 279; Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 287. **7,** Johnston's S. Hist., p. 205; Hist. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 241. **8,** N. A. Rev., Vol. 135, p. ..... and Vol. 137, p. .....; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 85; Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 23.

J. Q. ADAMS. 1825—1829.

1. ELECTION
   a. What party. How elected. Meaning.
2. DEATH OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON
   a. Review the career of these men.
3. THE TARIFF
   a. Origin of word. Tariff in Europe.

b. Define "Protective" and "For revenue only."

c. Action of Congress. Opposition. Why.

4. RAILROADS

a. History of origin. What improvements.

b. Railroad questions of present time.

5. FORMATION OF NEW PARTIES

REFERENCES.—**1,** Seward's "J. Q. Adams." **2,** Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 548. **3,** Blaine, Vol. 1, Chap. 9; Johnston's "American Politics;" Johnson's Cyclopedia, Vol. 4, p. 731; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 107; 278, 291, 299, 309; For Revenue, Harper's, Vol. 76, p. 272; Protection, Harper's, Vol. 76, p. 426; Schouler, Vol. 2, p. 420. **4,** Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 3, p. 1511; N. A. Rev., Vol. 137, p. . **5,** Johnston's "American Politics;" Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 31-50; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 1101.

JACKSON. 1829—1837.

1. ELECTION

a. What party. Meaning of election.

2. SPOILS SYSTEM

a. What. Origin. Effects.

b. Civil service reform.

3. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

a. U. S. Bank. State Banks.

b. Depositing U. S. Funds in State banks.

c. National debt and distribution of funds.

d. Public lands, and the Specie Circular.

4. NULLIFICATION

a. What. Why. Jackson's proclamations.

b. Calhoun's views. Clay's compromise.

c. The Webster–Hayne debate.

5. THE ABOLITIONISTS

a. What. Garrison. Lovejoy. Wendell Phillips.

6. PROGRESS

a. In literature; Newspapers; Temperance.

b. Inventions. Coal. Indian reservations.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Sumner's "Jackson;" Harper's, Vol. 69, p. 273; Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 161. **2-a,** Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 782; Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 455; Fisk's "Washington," p. 543. **2-b,** Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 478; N. A. Rev., Vol. 132, p. . **3,** Schouler, Vol. 3, p. 469; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 301, 305, 311, 313. **3-a,** Bolle's "Financial Hist. of U. S.," Vol. 2, p. 334; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 208. **3-c,** Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 1032. **4,** Von Holst, Vol. 1, p. 465; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 307; Harper's, Vol. 25. p. 367; "Webster-Hayne Debate," Cooper, Bk. 3, pp. 25-80. **5,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 316; "Building the Nation," p. 305; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 12. **6,** Johnston's S. Hist., p. 215.

VAN BUREN 1837—1841

1. ELECTION.
2. FINANCIAL PANIC OF '37.
   - *a.* Causes,—Wild speculation; "Wild-cat" banking; Excessive importations; Jackson's policy.
   - *b.* Action of Congress. State debt repudiation.
3. SUB-TREASURY PLAN.
   - *a.* What. Three methods of keeping U. S. funds.
   - *b.* History of U. S. currency,—coin; U. S. Bank bills; State Bank Bills; Treasury notes; Greenbacks; National Bank bills.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 17, pp. 58, 202, 318; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 233. Von Holst, Vol. 2, p. 149. **2,** Schouler, Vol. 4, p. ; Von Holst, Vol. 2, pp. 173–203; Johnston's "American Politics," p. 119; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 234. **3-a,** Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 493; N. A. Rev., Vol. 137, p. ; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, pp. 379, 1226; N. Banks, Bolles, Vol. 3, p. 197; Knox's "U. S. Notes." Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 960.

HARRISON & TYLER. 1841—1845

1. ELECTION.
   - *a.* What party. Meaning of election.
2. HARRISON'S DEATH.
   - *a.* Cause. Effect. Tyler.
3. POLITICAL TROUBLES.
   - *a.* U. S. Bank. N. E. boundary.

4. THE TELEGRAPH.
   a. Inventor. The telegraph,—past and present.
5. THE MORMONS.
   a. Origin. History of Mormon bible. Tenets.
   b. Leading men. Troubles and wanderings.
6. TEXAS.
   a. History of Texas. Opposition to annexation.
   b. When and how it came into the Union.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 356–363; Von Holst, Vol. 2, p. 371. **3**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 365. **4**, Johnson's Cyclo.; Vol. 4, p. 757; Century, Vol. 35, p. 924. **5**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 427; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 3, p. 622; "Building the Nation," Chap. 32; Harper's Vol. 3, p. 701, Vol. 3, p. 64, Vol. 6, p. 605, Vol. 43, p. 602; Scribner, Vol. 3, p. 396; **6**, Mackenzie, Chap. 5; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 362, 369; Hist. Mag., Vol. 10, p. 38; Century, Vol. 28, p. 114; "Building the Nation," Chaps. 20, 22.

POLK. 1845—1849.

1. ELECTION.
2. N. W. BOUNDARY.
   a. How settled. Review the history of Oregon.
3. MEXICAN WAR.
   a. Causes. What opposition, and why.
   b. Campaigns,—Taylor's; Scott's; in California.
   c. The treaty. Territory acquired. Wilmot Proviso.
4. GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.
   a. History of its discovery. Effects.
5. INVENTIONS.
   a. Sewing-machine. Cylinder press. Ether, &c.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Blaine, Vol. 1, pp. 34–40. **2**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 250; Blaine, Vol. 1, p. 47; Von Holst, Vol. 3, p. 29; Oregon, "Building the Nation," p. 363. **3**, "Building the Nation," p. 314; Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, p. 562, Mackenzie, Chap. 6; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 371; Von Holst, Vol. 3, p. 79; Grant, Vol. 1, Chaps. 3–14; Buena Vista, Harper's, Vol. 11, p. 184. **4**, Royce's "California," p. 220. **5**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 247; Johnson's Cyclopedia.

TAYLOR & FILLMORE. 1849—1853.

1. ELECTION.
2. CALIFORNIA.
   - *a.* History of Settlement and growth.
   - *b.* Opposition to admission into Union,—what and why.
   - *c.* Omnibus Bill and its provisions.
3. TAYLOR'S DEATH.
4. FILIBUSTERS.
   - *a.* Who. What. Why. Results.
5. DEATH OF GREAT MEN.
   - *a.* Calhoun, Clay, Webster,—review career.
6. ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.
7. FISHERY TREATY.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Blaine, Vol. 1, pp. 76–84; Johnston's "Politics," **2,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 388; "Building the Nation," pp. 353, 387; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 722; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 329; Royce's "California," p. 259. **4,** Harper's, Vol. 6, p. 266; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 184. **5,** Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, pp. 971, 709, Vol. 4, p. 1332; Schurz's "Clay;" Von Holst's "Calhoun;" Lodge's "Webster." **6,** Harper's Vol. 2, p. 588, Vol. 8, p. 433, Vol. 25, p. 829; Vol. 14, p. 341. **7,** Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 615; N. A. Rev., Vol. 142, p.

PIERCE. 1853—1857

1. ELECTION.
2. JAPAN TREATY.
3. GADSDEN PURCHASE.
   - *a.* What. Why bought. Area. Cost.
4. KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.
   - *a.* What. Provisions. Author. Effect.
5. POLITICAL PARTIES.
   - *a.* Origin and principles, — Republicans, Know-Nothings.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Johnston's "Politics;" Von Holst, Vol. 4, p. 133. **2,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 417; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 402. **3,** Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 2, p. 401; Von Holst, Vol. 5, p. 6. **4,** "Building the Nation," p. 407; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 406; Blaine, Vol. 1, p. 113; Von Holst, Vol. 3, p. 523. **5,** Johnston's "Politics;" Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 417; Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 57-69; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 85, Vol. 3, p. 597; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 3, p. 1580.

BUCHANAN. 1857—1861.

1. ELECTION.
2. DRED SCOTT CASE.
   a. What. Political effect.
3. TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.
   a. Where. History of,— past and present.
4. MORMON TROUBLES.
5. PETROLEUM.
   a. What. History of discovery and use.
6. JOHN BROWN'S RAID.
   a. What. When. Why. Effects.
7. SECESSION.
   a. What. Why. State sovereignty.
   b. Attitude of the President and Congress.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Johnston's "Politics;" Von Holst, Vol. 5, p. 436; Blaine, Vol. 1, p. 123-130. **2**; Bryant, 4, pp. 347, 424; Blaine, Vol. 1, p. 131; Century, Vol. 34, p. 203; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 1411. **3**, Harper's, Vol. 12, p. 53, Vol. 39, p. 557. **4**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 427. **5**, Harper's, Vol. 30, p. 562. **6**, Century, Vol. 26, p. 399, Vol. 30, p. 265; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 413, 429. **7**, American Cyclo., Vol. 5, pp. 222-225; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 4, p. 163; "Drum-Beat of the Nation," Chaps. 1, 2. **7-a**, Century, Vol. 34, p. 819, **7-b**, Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 251.

LINCOLN. 1861—1865.

1. ELECTION.
   a. What party. Meaning. Political parties.
   b. Inauguration. Condition of Washington.
2. MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.
   a. What was done. Davis. Stephens.
   b. Southern Confederacy. Capital. Constitution.
3. CIVIL WAR.
   a. Causes. Capture of Ft. Sumter. Baltimore.
   b. Condition of army and navy. Border States.

4. BULL RUN BATTLE.
5. WEST VIRGINIA AND MISSOURI.
   a. Short account of campaigns in these States.
6. THE BLOCKADE.
   a. What. Object. Why difficult.
   b. England's attempts against the blockade.
7. FOREIGN RELATIONS.
   a. Attitude of England. France. Russia.
   b. The Trent affair.

REFERENCES.—**1,** "Building the Nation," p. 468; Century, Vol. 24, p. 853; Century, Vol. 34, p. 658; Blaine, Vol. 1, pp. 164-172. **1-b,** Century, Vol. 35, p. 265; Johnston's "Politics." **2,** Century, Vol. 35, p. 64. **2-b,** Draper, Vol. 1, p. 528; "Drum-Beat of the Nation," p. 55. **3,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, p. 1; McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," Vol. 2, p. 190; Draper, Vol. 1; Champlin, pp. 1-50; Ft. Sumter, Champlin, p. 55; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 58. **3-b,** "Blue Jackets of '61," Chaps. 1, 3; Blaine, Vol. 1, p. 286. **4,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 451; Champlin, p. 92; "Drum-Beat," p. 86. **5,** Champlin, Chaps. 8, 9, 10; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 454. **6,** Harper's, Vol. 42, p. 105; Lossing's "Story of Navy," p. 289; Champlin, pp. 77, 145. **7,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 15, p. 559; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 459; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 531. For period of Civil War, see "Campaigns of the Civil War," and "The Navy in the Civil War"—Scribner's Sons.

CIVIL WAR.—'62.

1. MILITARY PLANS.
   a. Richmond. The blockade. Mississippi river.
2. WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.
   a. Forts Donelson and Henry. Shiloh.
   b. Bragg's invasion. Murfreesboro.
3. COAST AND RIVER CAMPAIGNS.
   a. Forts on Atlantic Coast. Monitor-Merrimac.
   b. New Orleans. Upper Mississippi.
4. EASTERN CAMPAIGNS.
   a. McClellan's Peninsula campaign.
   b. Lee's invasion,—Antietam. Fredericksburg.
   c. Sum up results of the year.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Barnes' S. History, p. 223. **2-a,** Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 516-524; Champlin, pp. 172, 209; "Drum-Beat of the Nation," p. 196; Century, Vol. 29, p. 593, Vol. 31, p. 781; Grant, Vol. 1, pp. 294-373. **2-b,** Champlin, pp. 307, 313; Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, pp. 351, 464, 577; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 350. **3-a,** Champlin, p. 231; Century, Vol. 29, p. 738; Lossing's "U. S. Navy," p. 315; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 464; "Blue Jackets of '61," pp. 114, 129. **3-b,** Lossing's "U. S. Navy," p. 304; Champlin, p. 218, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 526; "Blue Jackets of '61," pp. 155, 219; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 327. **4-a,** Champlin, pp. 240-279; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 467; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 367; "Drum-Beat of the Nation," p. 236. **4-b,** Champlin, p. 280; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 493; Draper, Vol. 2, p. 449; Century, Vol. 32, pp. 315, 783, 609; "Drum-Beat," p. 298. **4-c,** Barnes' S. History, p. 243; Johnston's S. History, p. 323.

CIVIL WAR.—'63.

1. EMANCIPATION.
   - *a.* The two proclamations. Provisions.
   - *b.* Contrabands. Negroes.
2. WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.
   - *a.* Vicksburg. The Mississippi.
   - *b.* Chickamauga and Chattanooga.
3. EASTERN CAMPAIGNS.
   - *a.* Chancellorsville. Officers—Potomac army.
   - *b.* Lee's second invasion,—Gettysburg.
4. SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.
5. THE DRAFT.
6. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.
   - *a.* National Banks. Bonds. Greenbacks.
   - *b.* Confederate finances.
   - *c.* Sum up results of the year.

REFERENCES.—**1-a,** Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 76; Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 137-145; Draper, Vol. 2, pp. 596-614; Champlin, p. 315; Bryant, Vol. 4, pp. 504, 543. **1-b,** "Drum-Beat," p. 364; Champlin, p. 86; Century, Vol. 34, p. 777. **2-a,** Champlin, p. 323; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 557; Century, Vol. 30, p. 752; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 25. **2-b,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 561; Champlin, p. 375; Century, Vol. 31; p. 129, Vol. 34, p. 136; Draper, Vol. 3, pp. 57-96. **3-a,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 546; Champlin, p. 349; Hist. Mag., Vol. 15, p. 370; Century, Vol. 32, p. 745; Draper, Vol. 4, p. 107; "Drum-Beat," p. 386. **3-b,** Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 551; Champlin, p. 354; Century, Vol. 33, pp. 112,

278, 451; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 133; Mackenzie, p. 35 **4**, Champlin, p. 387; "Blue Jackets of '61," p. 293. **5**, Champlin, p. 321; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 836. **6-a**, Champlin, p. 476; Draper, Vol. 2, pp. 558-576; Johnston's S. History, p. 324; Bolles' "Financial Hist.," (1861-1885) pp. 43, 74, 197, 241. **6-b**, "Boys of '61," p. 523. **6-c**, Barnes' S. Hist., p. 255; Johnston's, p. 355.

CIVIL WAR—'64

1. MILITARY TITLES.

a. Commander-in-Chief. An account of military and naval titles.

2. WESTERN CAMPAIGNS.

a. Atlanta campaign,—Sherman and Johnston.

b. Hood and Thomas in Tennessee.

c. Sherman's march to the sea.

3. EASTERN CAMPAIGNS.

a. Grant's efforts to capture Richmond.

b. Sheridan and Early in Shenandoah valley.

4. CAMPAIGNS ON COAST.

a. Mobile bay. Fort Fisher. The blockade.

5. THE CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Century, Vol. 27, pp. 450–451; Champlin, p. 433. **2-a**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 580; Champlin, p. 458; Century, Vol. 34, pp. 442, 585; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 266. **2-b**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 582; Champlin, p. 464; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 343. **2-c**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 583; Champlin, p. 473; Century, Vol. 34, p. 917; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 310. **3-a-b**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 571. Champlin, pp. 428–457; Grant, Vol. 2, pp. 124, 177; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 364. **4**, Century, Vol. 31, p. 280; Champlin, p. 407; "Blue Jackets of 61," pp. 90, 303, 313. **5**, Century, Vol. 31, p. 911; Champlin, p. 400; Lossing's "Navy." p. 323; "Blue Jackets of '61," p. 180.

CIVIL WAR.—'65.

1. GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

a. Fall of Richmond. Appomattox.

2. SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.

a. Northward march,—surrender of Johnston.

3. ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN

4. CAPTURE OF DAVIS.

5. REVIEW OF THE WAR.
   - *a.* Great campaigns, and leading generals.
   - *b.* Cost in men and money. U. S. debt.
   - *c.* Sanitary, Christian commissions. Prisoners.
   - *d.* Military and naval inventions.
   - *e.* Results,—good and bad.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Mackenzie, p. 36; Champlin, pp. 513–540; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 587; Century, Vol. 35, p. 127; Grant, Vol. 2, p. 420; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 560. **2**, Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 598; Champlin, p. 545; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 533. **3**, Mackenzie, p. 38; Champlin, p. 541; Bryant, Vol. 4, p. 599; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 626. **4**, Century, Vol. 27, p. 130; Champlin, p. 549. **5-a**, Century, Vol. 35, p. 583. **5-b**, Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 244–252; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 361; Barnes' S. Hist., p. 275; Bolles,' 1861–85, p. 241. **5-c**, Champlin, p. 80; Draper, Vol. 3, pp. 498–520; Century, Vol. 35, p. 770. **5-d**, Champlin. **5-e**, Champlin, p. 554; Draper, Vol. 3, p. 657; Mackenzie, p. 39.

JOHNSON. 1865–1869.

1. AMNESTY PROCLAMATIONS.
   - *a.* What. Why issued. Effects.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.
   - *a.* Points in 13th and 14th. Why made.

3. RECONSTRUCTION.
   - *a.* What. Policy of Johnson; of Congress.
   - *b.* How and when accomplished.

4. CONGRESS.
   - *a.* Tenure of Office act. Civil rights, etc.

5. FRENCH IN MEXICO.
   - *a.* When. Why. Attitude of U. S.

6. ALASKA PURCHASE.
   - *a.* Why bought. Area. Cost. Value.

7. IMPEACHMENT.
   - *a.* What. Why. Account of trial.

REFERENCES.—**1-4**, Johnston's "American Politics," Chap. 21; Blaine, Vol. 2, pp. 281, 296, 316; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 2, p. 1429. **2**, U. S. Constitution. **3**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 369; Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 168–174. **4**, Blaine, Vol. 2, pp. 267–274 & 173–179. **5**, Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 3, p. 367; Barnes' S. Hist., p. 285. **6**, Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 79; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 333. **7**, Johnston's "Politics," p. 204; Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 178–190; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 482.

GRANT. 1869--1877.

1. ELECTIONS.
2. 15TH AMENDMENT.
3. TREATY OF WASHINGTON
   - *a.* Geneva Arbitration.
   - *b.* N. W. boundary. Fishery question.
4. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD
   - *a.* Why and how built. Effects.
5. THE GREAT FIRES
6. THE CENTENNIAL
   - *a.* Fair at Philadelphia. Celebrations.
7. FINANCIAL FRAUDS
   - *a.* Credit Mobilier, Whisky Rings, etc.
8. TROUBLE IN SOUTH

REFERENCES.—**1**. Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 191. **3**, Harper's, Vol. 46, p. 913, Vol. 54, p. 105; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 948; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 375; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 488. **4**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 378; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 513. **5**, "Chicago" and "Boston," Johnson's Cyclo. **6**, Johnston's S. Hist., p. 379. **7**, Johnson's Cylco., Vol. 1, p. 1191; Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 200; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 709. **8**, Ku Klux Klan, Century, Vol. 28, p. 398; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 680. Tourgee's "Invisible Empire" and "Bricks Without Straw."

HAYES. 1877—1881.

1. ELECTION
   - *a.* An account of Electoral Commission.
2. FINANCES
   - *a.* Resuming specie payment. Silver question.
3. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM
4. GRANT'S TOUR

5. INVENTIONS
   a. Telephone. Phonograph. Electric light.
   b. Elevated R. R. Mississippi Jetties.
6. CHINESE BILL

REFERENCES.—**1**, Cooper, Bk. 1, pp. 228–242; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 567; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 50. **2**, N. A. Rev., Vol. 143, p. 99; "The Silver Question," Overland Mag., Vol. 8, p. 521; Johnston's S. Hist., p. 390; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 195; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 603. **3**, Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 647; N. A. Rev., Vol. 141; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 478. **5**, Johnson's Cyclopedia. **6**, Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 281; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 651.

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR. 1881–1885.

1. ELECTION
2. STAR ROUTE FRAUDS
3. ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD
   a. Cause. Trial of the murderer. Results.
4. PUBLIC WORKS
   a. Washington Monument. Bartholdi Statue. Brooklyn Bridge.
5. OTHER EVENTS
   a. Panama Canal. Legal Tender Decision. Order of Presidential Succession. Civil Service Bill.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Century, Vol. 23, pp. 168, 299; Blaine, Vol. 2, p. 657. **2**, Cooper, Bk. 1, p. 277. **3**, Century, Vol. 22, p. 784, Vol. 23, p. 299; Blaine's "Eulogy;" Cooper, Bk. 3, p. 240. **4**, Lalor; Encyclopedias.

CLEVELAND. 1885.

1. ELECTION
2. DEATH'S WORK
   a. Grant, McClellan, Hendricks, Hancock, Tilden, Logan.
3. STRIKES AND RIOTS
4. CHINESE TREATY
5. OTHER EVENTS

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

6. QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

a. The tariff and the public debt.
b. Socialism in the U. S.; in Europe.
c. Foreign immigration.
d. Relations of Labor and Capital.
e. National aid to education.
f. Land monopoly. Public lands.
g. The fishery question.
h. Southern States,—industrial and political condition.
i. National defence,—Army; Navy; Coast.
j. The railroad question.
k. Prohibition.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Johnston's and Barnes' S. Histories. **2**, "Grant," Century, Vol. 30, pp. 151-919. For others, Harper's 1885-6, Record of Current Events. **3**, Century, Vol. 31, p. 946; Lalor Vol. 3, p. 815. **4**, N. A. Rev., Vol. 139, p. . **6-a**, Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 856; N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 79. **6-b**, Century, Vol. 31, pp. 51, 737; N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 12; New Scribner, Vol. 1, p. 107. **6-c**, Century, Vol. 28, p. 761. Forum, Vol. 3, p. 532. **6-d**, Century, Vol. 32, p. 397; New Scribner, Vol. 1, p. 107. **6-e**, New Princeton Review, March, '86; Century, Vol. 31, p. 960; Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 471. **6-f**, N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 107; Century, Vol. 25, p. 599. **6-g**, Hist. Mag., Vol. 16, p. 50. **6-h**, Century, Vol. 30, p. 674. **6-i**, Harper's, Vol. 71, p. 927; Century, Vol. 33, p. 148; New Scribner, Vol. 1, pp. 51, 223. **6-j**, Century, Vol. 21, p. 258, Vol. 22, p. 899; N. A. Rev., Vol. 143, p. 505. **6-k**, Century, Vol. 28, p. 150; Forum, Vol. 2, pp. 232, 401, Vol. 3, pp. 39, 152; N. A. Rev., Vol. 143, p. 382.

GENERAL REVIEWS.

1. Territorial growth of the U. S.
2. History of the Slavery question.
3. Financial history of the U. S.
4. History of Political Parties in the U. S.
5. History of Progress.
6. Our Common Schools. Colleges.

7. History of the Tariff.
8. Our Indian policy.
9. A list of Presidents, with dates.
10. The three Departments of Government.
11. The progress of literature. Authors.

REFERENCES.—**1,** Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 93; Mowry, pp. 207, 221; Harper's, Vol. 70, p. 578; New Scribner, Vol. 4, p. 408. **2,** Hist. Mag., Vol. 11, p. 408, Vol. 15, p. 408; Johnson's Cyclo. Vol. 1, p. 12; Fisk's "Washington," p. 548; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 722. **3,** Bolle's "Financial Hist. of U. S.;" Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 4, p. 1046; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 43 (Paper Money); N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 29; Harper's, Vol. 51, p. 552. **4,** Cooper's and Johnston's "American Politics." **5,** "Building the Nation," pp. 425, 450; Harper's "First Century of the Republic;" Harper's, Vols. 49–53. **6,** Mackenzie, p. 44; Harper's, Vol. 51, p. 845. **7,** Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 856; Forum, Vol. 4, p. 357. **8,** Scribner, Vol 19, p. 775; Harper's, Vol. 76, p. 598; Forum, Vol. 3, p. 254. **9,** Hist. Mag. Vol. 11, pp. 89–185; Harper's, Vol. 68, p. 548. **10,** Century, Vol. 25, p. 163 (Supreme Court); Hist. Mag., Vol. 12, p. 62; "How we are Gov." pp. 50–59. **11,** First Century of National Existence," pp. 265–307, 367–538; Harper's, Vol. 53, pp. 401, 514.

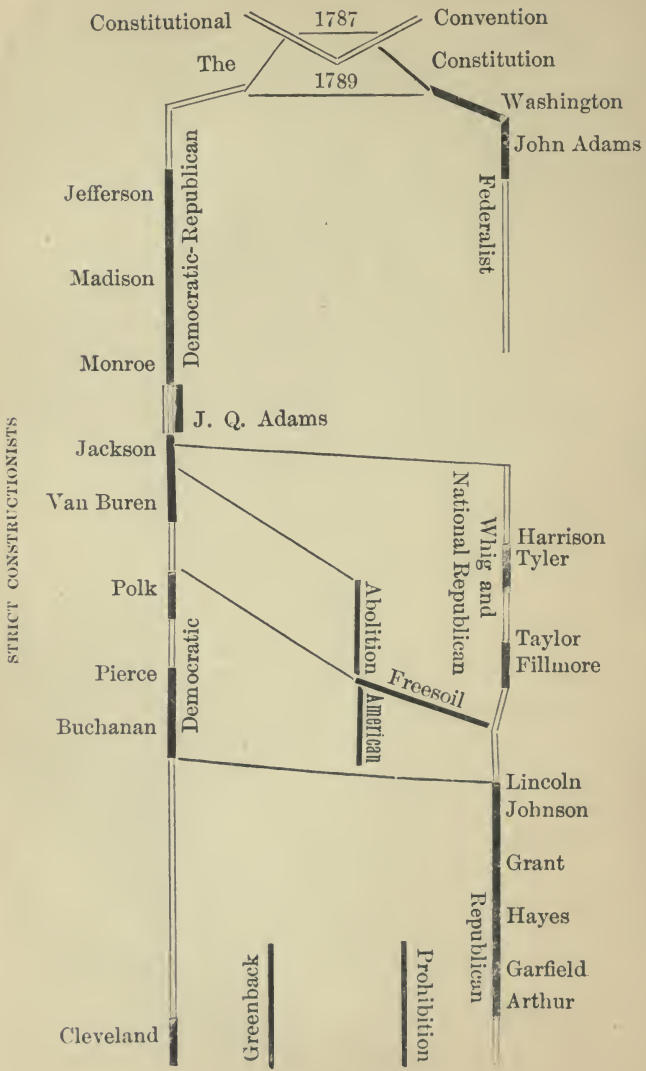
POLITICAL PARTIES.

Federalists	1792 to 1820
"Era of Good Feeling"	1820 to 1825
National Republicans	1825 to 1835
Whigs	1835 to 1856
Republicans	1856 to 1887
Democratic-Republicans	1792 to 1829
Democrats	1829 to 1888

The Free Soil Party organized in 1848 and joined with the Republican Party in 1856. In 1860, the Democratic Party divided into two parties, Northern and Southern Democrats. The Northern or Douglas wing soon after (1861) united with the Republican Party, and the party thus formed was known as the Union Party during the Civil War. The American or Know-Nothing Party organized in 1852 and died out in 1860. The Anti-

Masonic Party organized in 1826 and lasted about ten years. The Prohibition Party organized in 1872, and has gradually increased up to the present time.

Those who have favored a *strict* construction of the Constitution have been known as Democratic-Republicans and Democrats. Those who have favored a *loose* construction of the Constitution have been known as Federalists, National Republicans, Whigs and Republicans.


Constitutional Convention
1787
The Constitution
1789
Washington
John Adams
Federalist
Jefferson
Madison
Monroe
Democratic-Republican
J. Q. Adams
Jackson
Van Buren
Polk
Pierce
Buchanan
Democratic
Whig and National Republican
Harrison
Tyler
Taylor
Fillmore
Abolition
Freesoil
American
Lincoln
Johnson
Grant
Hayes
Garfield
Arthur
Republican
Cleveland
Greenback
Prohibition
STRICT CONSTRUCTIONISTS
LOOSE CONSTRUCTIONISTS

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Give a short account of the Constitutional Convention and the formation of the Constitution. 2. Name some of the compromises in the Constitution. 3. How is a President inaugurated? 4. Why was not Washington inaugurated on the 4th of March? 5. How many capitals has the United States had? 6. Ought the capital to remain at Washington? 7. Why did the United States pay the Barbary States tribute? 8. What effect did Whitney's invention have upon our national history? 9. What Departments were established by Congress? 10. Tell the story of the location of the capital. 11. Give an account of the "Society of the Cincinnati." 12. What was the Whisky Rebellion? 13. What and where is Mt. Vernon? 14. What is the present condition of Mt. Vernon? 15. State the points in Hamilton's financial plans. 16. Give the origin of the first two political parties. 17. Where is the "Key to the Bastile?" 18. Was Washington ungrateful in refusing to assist the French? 19. Give a short account of the election of John Adams. 20. How did it happen that the Vice-President was of the opposite political party? 21. State the substance of the Alien and Sedition laws. 22. Why did these laws affect the political situation? 23. What reply did Pinckney make to the offer of the French Directory? 24. What was the cause of the trouble with France? 25. Why was not Adams re-elected? 26. How was Jefferson elected? 27. How did Hamilton influence the election of Jefferson? 28. What change did the 12th amendment make in the election of President? 29. Who was the Sage of Monticello? 30. Why did Napoleon wish to sell Louisiana to the

United States? 31. Had the Government any right to purchase Louisiana? 32. Give an account of the Hamilton–Burr duel. 33. What effect did Hamilton's death have on duelling? 34. What does the Constitution say about slavery? 35. What became of Burr? 36. What was the verdict of the jury that tried Burr for conspiracy? 37. What were the boundaries of the Louisiana purchase? 38. Tell the story of Decatur's exploit. 39. State the cause and the result of the war with Tripoli. 40. Give an account of Fulton's invention. 41. What was the embargo act? 42. What did the Federalists call this act? 43. What were the two theories as to naturalization of foreigners? 44. What was Jefferson's policy in regard to the navy? 45. What caused the war of 1812? 46. Why is this war called the War for Independence? 47. Why had the western forts been held by the English? 48. Why did the Federalists oppose this war? 49. What effect did this war have upon manufactures? 50. State the origin of "Don't give up the ship." 51. Origin of the "Star-Spangled Banner." 52. Give an account of the battle on Lake Erie; on Lake Champlain. 53. Compare the English and American navies in this war. 54. Was Madison a good war executive? 55. Enumerate the decisive battles of this war. 56. What do you understand by the term "decisive battle?" 57. Why did the British burn Washington? 58. State some of the results of this war. 59. Give an account of the war with Algiers. 60. Why did the Hartford convention injure the Federalists? 61. Why is Monroe's term called "The Era of Good Feeling?" 62. When and why did the Federalist party die out? 63. State the "Monroe Doctrine." 64. What was the "Holy Alliance?"

65. Give an account of the Florida purchase. 66. Why did we buy Florida? 67. What was the Missouri compromise, and why was it made? 68. Who was called The Great Pacificator? Why? 69. Give an account of foreign immigration. 70. Why was the Erie Canal built? 71. What is its present condition? 72. How was J. Q. Adams elected? 73. Define a "Tariff for Revenue only." 74. What is a protective tariff? 75. Why did the Democratic party oppose a protective tariff? 76. Why was not Adams re-elected? 77. For what is the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence noted? 78. Give an account of the invention of the locomotive, and the building of railroads. 79. What made Jackson President of the United States. 80. What was the Nullification ordinance? 81. Give an account of the Webster–Hayne debate. 82. What is the "Spoils System?" 83. What is the proposed remedy? 84. Give the origin of the Anti-Masonic party. 85. Do the various secret societies exert a dangerous or a beneficial effect upon our country? 86. Why did Jackson veto the U. S. Bank bill? 87. What is the origin of the term "Pocket Veto?" 88. What are the Public Lands of the United States? 89. State what you know about the surveys, classes and sales of public land. 90. Can a foreigner buy U. S. public land? 91. Where was Jackson's home, and what was it called? 92. Give an account of Wild-cat banking. 93. What caused the financial crash of '37? 94. Give an account of the Sub-Treasury plan. 95. What was the "Underground Railroad?" 96. What caused the election of Harrison? 97. Give an account of the Harrison—Van Buren political campaign. 98. How are political campaigns conducted now? 99. Can you suggest a better plan?

100. What caused Harrison's death? 101. How did Congress aid in introducing the telegraph? 102. Who invented it, and where and how was it first used? 103. Tell the story of the Mormons. 104. Is Congress justified in passing severe laws against the Mormons? 105. When and why did they found Salt Lake City? 106. When, why and how did we acquire Texas? 107. Where and why was there opposition? 108. What caused Polk's election? 109. State the cause of the Mexican war. 110. Why did not the Mexicans win any battles? 111. Was the United States justified in making war on Mexico? 112. State the Ashburton–Webster treaty. 113. When and how did the United States acquire Oregon? 114. Describe the conquest of California. 115. What was the Wilmot Proviso? 116. State the results of the Mexican war. 117. How did Commodore Sloat prevent the British from interfering with the conquest of California? 118 Why were Clay and Webster unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency? 119. Give an account of the discovery of gold in California. 120. Give an account of the Vigilance Committees in California. 121. How did the discovery of gold affect the business of the world? 122. What was the Fugitive Slave law? 123. Give an account of the Filibusters. 124. What is the political meaning of the word? 125. State the compromise of 1850. 126. Why was Scott defeated for the Presidency? 127. State the Kansas–Nebraska bill. 128. What is "Squatter Sovereignty?" 129. Who were the Abolitionists?" 130. Why was the American party organized, and why was it called the Know-Nothing party? 131. State the origin of the Republican party. 132. Give an account of the assault on Chas. Sumner. 133. What was the Martin Koszta

case? 134. State the Dred Scott decision. 135. Why did it create intense excitement in the North? 136. Tell the story of the John Brown raid. 137. Give an account of the political campaign of 1860. 138. What was the doctrine of State Sovereignty? 139. What was Buchanan's position in regard to Secession? 140. Why did the Southern States secede? 141. Why and how did the territorial growth of the United States create sectional trouble? 142. What objection to the acquisition of Mexico? 143. Why was the Gadsden purchase made? 144. Cost and area of this acquisition. 145. Why was $10,000,000 paid to Texas? 146. State the action of the United States with regard to public lands and the public debt of Texas. 147. State the condition of the army and navy when the Civil War commenced. 148. When and how was the first successful cable laid? 149. Give an account of the inauguration of Lincoln. 150. State the causes of the Civil War. 151. How did Jackson receive the name of "Stonewall?" 152. What advantage to the South to recognize them as "belligerents?" 153. Why was the Bull Run Battle a moral victory for the North? 154. What is a paper blockade? 155. What special advantage had England for running the blockade? 156. What Southern States did not secede? Why? 157. Describe the flag of the Southern Confederacy. 158. Describe the Trent affair. 159. Why did the United States release Mason and Slidell? 160. Give a short account of the Emancipation Proclamations. 161. How did these proclamations affect slavery? 162. How was slavery fully abolished? 163. Name the decisive battles of the war. 164. Who were the successive commanders of the Army of the Potomac? 165. Who were the successive commanders-in-chief of the

Union army? 166. Name the 5 most noted officers in the Southern army. 167. What men have held the title of Lieutenant-General in the U. S. army? The title of General? 168. Describe the Merrimac–Monitor fight. 169. What effect had this battle upon naval warfare? 170. When and why was Lincoln assassinated? 171. What region was the main battle-ground of the war? Why? 172. How did the United States raise money to carry on the war? 173. State some of the good and some of the bad results of the war. 174. What prevented England and France from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy? 175. State the substance of the quarrel between Johnson and Congress. 176. Why was Johnson impeached? 177. What is meant by Reconstruction? 178. On what terms were the Southern States reconstructed? 179. Who were the "carpet baggers?" 180. State the substance of the 14th amendment; the 15th. 181. What was the "Electoral Commission?" 182. What is the language of the Constitution in regard to counting the votes for President? 183. What was the Washington Treaty? 184. What were the "Alabama Claims," and how settled? 185. What was the "Ku Klux Klan?" 186. Are the States compelled to give the right of suffrage to the negro? 187. What was the "Star Route" trouble? 188. What is meant by "demonitizing" silver? Why do it? 189. What was the "Credit Mobilier" trouble? 190. Give an account of the Mississippi jetties. 191. Give a short account of the Bartholdi Statue and the Washington Monument. 192. What was the "legal tender" decision? 193. Why did Conkling resign his position as Senator? 194. Why were Utah, Dakota and Washington territories not admitted into the Union? 195.

What is the G. A. R.? 196. Where is the "center of population" of the United States, and how is it determined? 197. What is the origin and meaning of the term "Old Probability?" 198. What part of the United States has produced nearly all of our best literature and the great inventions? Why? 199. Give a short account of the progress of education in the United States. 200. What constitutes citizenship in the United States?

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

[NOTE—A large figure is placed on the left margin of each paragraph of the following copy of the constitution, so that the paragraphs may be referred to by *numbers*. This will be found a convenience in studying the *Analysis* of the Constitution, as the corresponding figures are used there.]

PREAMBLE

1 WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. Congress in General.

2 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. House of Representatives.

3 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

4 2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

5 3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be

determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a number of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, (three-fifths of all other persons.) The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and, until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose *three*, Massachusetts *eight*, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations *one*, Connecticut *five*, New York *six*, New Jersey *four*, Pennsylvania *eight*, Delaware *one*, Maryland *six*, Virginia *ten*, North Carolina *five*, South Carolina *five*, and Georgia *three*.

6 4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

7 5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3. Senate.

8 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

9 2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

10 3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President
11 of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a
12 President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeach-
13 ments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy
14 any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4. Both Houses.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for
15 Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2, The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year;
16 and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5. The Houses Separately.

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns,
17 and qualification of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings,
18 punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and
19 from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the

members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, 20 nor to any other place than that in which the two houses may be sitting.

Section 6. Disabilities of Members.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compen- 21 sation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for 22 which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7. Mode of Passing Laws.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of 23 Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented 24 to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each

House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8. Powers Granted to Congress.

The Congress shall have Power,—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

LIBRA OF TH UNIVER

36 11. To declare war, to grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

37 12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

38 13. To provide and maintain a navy;

39 14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

40 15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

41 16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

42 17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the Government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings. And,—

43 18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9. Powers denied to the United States.

44 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

45 2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

46 3. No bill of attainder, or *ex-post-facto* law, shall be passed.

47 4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the *census* or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

48 5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

49 6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

50 7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10. Powers denied to the States.

51 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex-post-facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

52 2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships-of-war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive Department.

Section 1. President and Vice-President.

53 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:—

54 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

3. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and, if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and, if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote: a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be Vice-President. But, if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President.

(*Superseded by Article XII of Amendments.*)

55 4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the
56 United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of
57 his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his ser-
58 vices a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take
59 the following oath or affirmation:—

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2. Powers of the President.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army
60 and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have the power, by and with the advice and con-
61 sent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the

Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint embassadors, other public ministers, and, consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

62 3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. Duties of the President.

63 1. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information as to the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive embassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4. Impeachment of the President.

64 1. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial Department.

Section 1. United States Courts.

65 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress

may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2. Jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

66 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; (to controversies between two or more States,) between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

67 2. In all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

68 3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but, when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3. Treason.

69 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

70 2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

The States and the Federal Government.

Section 1. State Records.

71 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2. Privileges of Citizens, etc.

72 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

73 2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

74 3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3. New States and Territories.

75 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

76 2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, or other property, belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Section 4. Guarantee to the States.

77 1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Power of Amendment.

78 1. The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Debts; Supremacy of the Constitution; Oath; Religious Test.

79 1. All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States, under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

80 2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding.

81 3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

82 1. The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

83 Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

84 A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

85 No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

86 The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

87 No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

88 In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII

89 In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved ; and no fact, tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

90 Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

91 The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

92 The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. [*The first ten Amendments were adopted in 1791, and are called "Personal Liberty Bills."*]

ARTICLE XI.

93 The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. [Adopted 1798.]

ARTICLE XII.

94 1. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least; shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves, they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President ; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of

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the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then, from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death, or other constitutional disability, of the President.

95 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. A quorum for that purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

96 3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States. [Adopted 1804.]

ARTICLE XIII.

97 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

98 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. [Adopted 1865.]

ARTICLE XIV.

Civil Rights; Apportionment of Representatives; Political Disabilities; Public Debt.

Civil Rights.

99 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

100 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Political Disabilities.

101 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office,

civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion againt the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Public Debt.

102 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, or claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. [Adopted 1868.]

ARTICLE XV.

Right of Negro to Vote.

103 1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation. [Adopted 1870.]

The following resolutions of the Constitutional Convention, passed at the close of its labors, and the letter of its President, together with a copy of the proposed Constitution, were transmitted to Congress:—

IN CONVENTION, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1787.

Resolved, That the preceding Constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled; and that it is the opinion of this Convention that it should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention, assenting to and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that, as soon as the conventions of nine States shall have ratified this Constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the States which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the President, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this Constitution; that, after such publication, the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected; that the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the President, and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed, and directed as the Constitution requires, to the Secretary of the United States in Congress assembled; that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned; that the senators should appoint a President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President, and that, after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution.

By the unanimous order of the Convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hamphire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. *Massachusetts*—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. *Connecticut*—William S. Johnson, Roger Sherman. *New York*—Alexander Hamilton. *New Jersey*—William Livingston, David Brearley, William Peterson, Jonathan Dayton. *Pennsylvania*— Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris. *Delaware*—George Read, Gunning Bedford, jun., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jacob Broom. *Maryland*—James M'Henry, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll. *Virginia*—John Blair, James Madison, jun. *North Carolina*—William Blount, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Hugh Williamson. *South Carolina*—John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler. *Georgia*—William Few, Abraham Baldwin.

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

IN CONVENTION, Sept. 17, 1787.

SIR,—We have now the honor to submit to the consideration of the United States in Congress assembled that Constitution which has appeared to us the most advisable.

The friends of our country have long seen and desired that the power of making war, peace, and treaties, that of levying money and regulating commerce, and the correspondent executive and judicial authorities, should be fully and effectually vested in the General Government of the Union. But the impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one body of men is evident; hence results the necessity of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable, in the Federal Government of these States, to secure all rights of independent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be reserved; and, on the present occasion, this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject, we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American,—the consolidation of our Union,—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of every State, is not, perhaps, to be expected; but each will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone consulted, the consequences might have been particularly disagreeable or injurious to others. That it is liable to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote the lasting

welfare of that country so dear to us all, and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most ardent wish.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your Excellency's most obedient, humble servants.

By unanimous order of the Convention.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION COMPLEXITIES

An election of President and Vice-President of the United States is a complex and in some respects an absurd affair. The first step toward the consummation of it is the election or appointment of Electors. The constitution allows the States each to adopt its own plan of securing these Electors. The Legislature may appoint, or it may empower the Governor to appoint, or it may direct the people to elect, them. This election or appointment must be on the same day in all the States, and each State is entitled to as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. When the Electors are appointed or elected—the uniform rule now is to elect them—the next step in the programme is for the Electors chosen to meet at a place in their State indicated by the Legislature thereof and cast their votes for President and Vice-President. The day of such meeting is fixed by the law of Congress as the first Wednesday of January next after the election of the Electors. There is nothing in the law or the Constitution that prohibits any Elector from voting at such meeting for any person he may see fit, or that obligates him to vote for the candidate in whose name the Elector was elected. The law only directs

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that they must vote by ballot; that they must make distinct lists of the persons voted for—one list for President and a separate list for Vice-President; that these lists shall each clearly state the persons voted for and the number of votes for each; that the lists so made out shall be signed by the Electors, certified to by the Governor of the State and impressed with the great seal of the State by the Secretary of State. The next step required by the Constitution is that the Electors shall triplicate these lists, appoint a messenger—usually one of their own number—to convey one of the lists in person to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January; send another of the lists by mail, directed to the President of the Senate at Washington, and the third to the Judge of the United States District Court for that district in which the Electors meet and vote. The next step is the opening of these certificates from all the States which have forwarded certificates. This is done, according to law, on the second Wednesday in February, and by the Constitution in the presence of both houses of Congress, the President of the Senate opening the certificates and the two houses voting separately on any disputed return. If the count shows that any candidate voted for has a majority of all the electoral votes of all the States, that ends the matter and such candidate is declared elected.

But if it appears by the returns that no candidate has such majority over all, then the election goes to the House of Representatives. But that body in voting must vote by States, each State having but one vote—Nevada being equal to New York. The roll of States is called alphabetically, and not the roll of its Representatives. A majority of the Representatives from any State casts the vote of that State. States in

which political parties are equally divided may lose their votes. Two thirds of all the States are required to form a quorum for such an election, and no candidate can be elected without a majority of all the States. Here again are two chances for defeating an election: either by the minority party's members absenting themselves so as to defeat a quorum of States, or, in case of three candidates, the adherence of the partisans to each, so that no one could secure a majority of all the States. If the election fails in the House of Representatives—that is, if the House does not elect a President before the 4th of March, then the Vice-President elect becomes President. If the Electoral College fails to elect a Vice-President, the election goes to the Senate and the choice is restricted to the two highest on the electoral lists. Two-thirds of all the Senators is a quorum in such election; a majority of all the Senators is necessary to an election. Here, also, is a chance to defeat the election, by the minority party in the Senate refusing to assist in making up the quorum.

If the Senate does not elect a Vice-President, there is, for the time being, no legal President. An act, regulating the "succession to the Presidency," was passed in January, 1886. This law provides that the Secretary of State, and after him the other members of the Cabinet in a prescribed order, shall, in the event of a vacancy in the office of both President and Vice-President, become acting President of the United States for the remainder of the four years' term.

At every turn the mode is defective, objectional, and at several points dangerous to the peace of the country and the stability of the Government.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE - CALIFORNIA, '84

The Republican Presidential Electors, in compliance with law, met in the Supreme Court room of the State Capitol at 2 P. M., Wednesday: There were present, Henry Edgerton, Alvah R. Conklin, Charles F. Reed, Horace Davis, Marcus H. Hecht and Chester Rowell. The absent members of the o llege were James D. Byers and John B. Reddick. The list certifying who was elected, duly signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal attached, was laid before them. Henry Edgerton called the meeting to order, and nominated for Chairman Hon. A. R. Conklin, who was unanimously elected. On motion of Horace Davis, Marcus H. Hecht, of San Francisco, was elected Secretary.

The meeting then proceeded to fill the two vacancies. Henry Edgerton moved that they proceed by ballot, and that Hon. A. P. Catlin, of Sacramento, be named an Elector in the place of J. B. Reddick. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Catlin unanimously elected.

To fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Byers, Mr. Edgerton said he desired to place in nomination a young man who was a staunch and true Republican, and named Robert T. Devlin, of Sacramento. Mr. Reed placed in nomination W. A. Anderson. The result of the ballot was—Devlin 4, Anderson 3. Mr. Devlin was declared elected and took his seat with the other members.

The organization being completed, the Electors proceeded to vote for the President of the United States. Eight votes were cast, and each read as follows: "For President of the United States, James G. Blaine of Maine."

The ballot for Vice-President consisted of the same number of votes, the ballots reading, "For Vice-President of the United States, John A. Logan, of Illinois."

The next duty of the meeting was the selection of a messenger to carry the returns to the President of the United States Senate. Horace Davis placed in nomination for that place the Hon. Henry Edgerton, who was unanimously elected.

The returns were then made up in triplicate form. One was deposited in the Post Office, addressed to the President of the Senate; one delivered to the United States Judge at San Francisco, and the other given to the messenger.

GOVERNMENT AND LAW.

1. **GOVERNMENT.**
   - *a.* Define. Reasons for establishing.
   - *b.* Kinds :—Patriarchal ; Monarchy—Absolute and Limited ; Hereditary and Elective ; Aristocracy ; Republic ; Confederacy.
   - *c.* Examples of different kinds—past and present.
   - *d.* Departments :—Legislative, Executive, Judicial.
   - *e.* Why governments fail.
2. **LAW.**
   - *a.* Define. State general principles.
   - *b.* Common. Statute and International.
   - *c.* Define political and civil rights.
   - *d.* MUNICIPAL LAW : Define and discuss Slander ; Libel ; Relations of Parent and Child ; Apprenticeship ; Contracts—as Marriages ; Principal and Agent ; Partnership ; Sales ; Business Paper ; Services ; Insurance ; Interest ; Shipping ; Etc.
   - *e.* REAL ESTATE : Deeds and Mortgages ; Appurtenances ; Landlord and Tenant ; Wills ; Etc.
   - *f.* CRIMINAL LAW : Define and discuss Treason ; Murder ; Arson ; Burglary ; Larceny ; Embezzlement ; Forgery ; Perjury ; Bribery ; Etc.
   - *g.* INTERNATIONAL LAW : Define and discuss Treaties ; Arbitration ; Jurisdiction ; Ambassadors ; Relations in War ; Rights and Duties of Belligerents ; Rights and Duties of Neutrals ; Blockades ; Etc.
   - *h.* Juries. Officers. Courts. Penalties.

REFERENCES.—**1-a**, Young, Chap. 1; "How we are Gov." Chap. 1. **1-b**, Young, pp. 19–25. **1-a-b-c**, Martin, pp. 11–46; Johnson's Cyclopedia, Vol. 2, p. 616; Macy, pp. 2–20; Mowry, Chap. 2. **1-d**, Young, pp. 31–34; Macy, p. 179. **2-a**, Macy, pp. 136–141. **2-a-b**, Martin, pp. 11, 21–23; Young, p. 196. For International Law, see Johnson's Cyclopedia, Vol. 2, pp. 1676–1682. **2-c**, Young, p. 14. **2-d**, Young, pp. 195–234. **2-e**, Young, pp. 235–248. **2-f**, Young, pp. 249–253. **2-g**, Young, pp. 256–272. **2-h**, Macy, pp. 54–98; "How we are Gov." pp. 283–289 and Chap. 10. "Juries," Century, Vol. 25, p. 124; Vol. 26, p. 299; Vol. 27, p. 471.

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The Articles of Confederation were prepared by the Continental Congress in 1777; adopted by the last of the Thirteen Colonies (Maryland) in 1781; went into effect March 2d, 1781; and were superseded by the U. S. Constitution March 4th, 1789.

1. POWERS OF THE STATES.

a. Retained their "sovereignty."

b. Were the instruments to carry out the decrees of the Confederation.

c. If States failed to act, they could not be coerced, and action by the Confederation was rendered impossible.

2. POWERS OF THE CONFEDERATION.

a. To declare war; send and receive ambassadors; make treaties; grant letters of marque and reprisal; appoint courts to try piracy; establish prize courts. Congress to be last resort in disputes between States.

b. Regulate value of coin; fix standard of weights and measures; manage Indian affairs; establish post-offices; borrow money; build navy and agree on number of land forces.

c. On the more important questions, nine States must agree to a measure. When a measure

was adopted, Congress could only recommend it to the States, and they could execute it if they chose.

d. "One Nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow." "A rope of sand."

REFERENCES.—Bancroft's U. S. Hist., Vol. 6, pp. 7–86; Johnston's "Politics," pp. 6, 9, 216; Martin, p. 232; Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 15–18; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 574; Gillet's "Fed. Gov." p. 57; McMaster, Vol. 1, p. 362; Mansfield, p. 37.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

A convention of delegates from all the colonies, except Rhode Island, met in Philadelphia, May 14th, 1787, and closed its session September 17th, 1787. The Constitution prepared at this session was submitted to the States and ratified by the requisite number (9) in 1788, but did not go into effect until March 4th, 1789.

1. NEW JERSEY PLAN.
   a. A proposal to continue the Articles of Confederation and strengthen them by giving them some means by which to act, so that Congress would not be wholly dependent upon the States.
   b. Rejected, because deemed insufficient.
2. VIRGINIA PLAN.
   a. A series of thirteen resolutions, framed according to suggestions of Madison, and contemplating an entirely new Government, composed of executive, legislative, and judicial departments; to act directly on the people, and to be supreme within certain limits.
   b. Taken as the basis of a Constitution and nearly every suggestion in it used.
3. RESULT.
   a. A Constitution partly Federal, partly Republican. It is slightly Federal, because, in a few in-

stances, members and measures depend upon *States*. It is chiefly Republican, because, in most instances, it acts directly upon the people.

REFERENCES.—McMaster, Volume 1, pp. 416–424, 436–502; Schouler, Vol. 1, pp. 36–68; Johnston's "Politics," pp. 10–17; Johnson's Cyclo., Vol. 1, p. 1128; Atlantic, Feb. '87, Vol. 59; Hist. Mag., Vol. 13, p. 313; Harper's, Vol. 25, p. 116; Atlantic, Vol. 60, p. 673; Von Holst, Vol. 1, pp. 47–77; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 637; Harper's, Vol. 41, p. 570.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

1. Senate.—Vice-President, $8,000; 76 Senators, $5,000 each and mileage, 20 cents per mile each way.

2. House of Representatives.—Speaker, $10,000 and mileage; 325 Representatives, $5,000 each and mileage, 20 cents per mile each way. Ratio of representation (1880), 151,912.

3. Congress.—The First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1774. It held sessions in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. One House; secret sessions; membership from 30 to 52.

The first U. S. Congress convened in extra session at New York, March 4, 1789. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth Congresses, and the first session of the sixth, held their meetings at Philadelphia; the sixth Congress, second session, Nov., 1800, and all subsequent Congresses, at Washington, D. C. Extra sessions, 1789, 1837, 1841, 1861. Congress meets the first Monday in December each year, and each Congress expires at noon of the 4th of March next succeeding the beginning of its second regular session, when a new Congress begins. The term of a Representative (two years) is called a Congress.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

1. President.—Fifty thousand dollars per year, 4 years. In addition to the President's salary, Congress appropriates about $80,000 per year for running the "White House."

Cabinet.—Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy, Secretary of Interior, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, each $8,000 per year. About 75,000 persons are employed in the "Civil Service" of the U. S. Congressmen and persons employed in the army and navy do not belong to the "Civil Service."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice.—Ten thousand five hundred dollars; eight Associate Justices, $10,000 each. Members hold office for life, or during good behavior, but may retire at the age of 70. Chief Justices, John Jay, 1789–1795; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796–1801; John Marshall, 1801–1835; Roger Taney, 1836–1864; Salmon P. Chase, 1864–1873; Morrison R. Waite, 1874–1888; Melville W. Fuller, 1888.

Inferior Courts.—Court of Claims—A Chief Justice and four associates, each $4,500; nine Circuit Courts, $6,000; fifty-eight District Courts, $3,500; Territorial Courts—one in each Territory; Court in D. C.

VOTES IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado 3; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa: 13; Kansas, 9; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Missouri, 16; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 9; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11. Total, 401.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—MONEY IN U. S., JAN. 1, 1887.

Gold	$548,320,000
Silver	308,784,225
Paper	643,000,000
Total	$1,500,104,225

Public debt of U. S., 1887	$1,325,000,000
Revenues of U. S., 1885	323,690,706
Expenditures of U. S., 1885	260,226,935
Exports of U. S., 1885	784,421,280
Imports of U. S., 1885	623,769,652

The public debt is decreasing at the rate of $100,000,000 per year.

Congressional appropriation for 1887	$395,000,000
Expenses of the U. S. Government for 1791	7,207,539

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1. **COMPOSITION.**
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   b. Disencumbrance, 22. Loyalty, 101.
3. **APPORTIONMENT.**
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REFERENCES.—**1**, Sterne, p. 28; Young, p. 125; Martin, p. 243. **2**, "How we are Gov." pp. 80, 99; Martin, p. 245; Young, p. 125. **3-a**, "How we are Gov." pp. 75–80; Sterne, p. 30; Martin, p. 244. The Federalist, pp. 378–403. **3-b**, Sterne, p. 29. **5**, "Impeachment," Martin, p. 274; "How we are Gov." p. 194. "Revenue Bills," How we are Gov. p. 129 and Young, pp. 133–135. Election Pres." Sterne, p. 67 and "How we are Gov." p. 179. **1-5**, Mowry, pp. 89–92.

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REFERENCES.—**1**, "How we are Gov." pp. 83–88; Martin, p. 246. **1-5**, Sterne, pp. 33–36; Young, pp. 128–131; The Federalist, pp. 428–446. **6**, The Federalist, pp. 446–466. **1-6**, Elliot's Debates, Vol. 2, pp. 305–324; Bancroft's "Hist. of the U. S. Constitution," Chaps. 7 and 8.

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4. YEAS AND NAYS 19.

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REFERENCES.—**1**, Shepherd, pp. 81–83; Martin, p. 246; Townsend, p. 248. **2**, Shepherd, p. 85; Townsend, p. 151. **3**, Shepherd, p. 87; Townsend, p. 149; Elliot's "Debates," p. 378. **4**, Townsend, p. 150; Elliot's Debates, p. 378. **5**, Townsend, p. 154; "How we are Gov." p. 96. **6**, Shepherd, pp. 89–93; Martin, p. 248; Townsend, p. 152; "How we are Gov." pp. 92, 99; Elliot's "Debates," p. 378. **1-8**, Mowry, p. 99; "How we are Gov." pp. 89–101.

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REFERENCES.—**1**, Macy, pp. 39-49; Young, 133-136. **1-a**, Townsend, pp. 157-165. **1-b**, Townsend, pp. 160-162. **2 and 3**, Young, pp. 136-140; Townsend, pp. 166-172. **4**, Townsend, pp.

189–192; Young, p. 141; "How we are Gov." pp. 326–330. **5**, Townsend, pp. 173–175; Hopkin's "Manual of American Ideas," pp. 263–271. **6**, Townsend, pp. 175–178; "How we are Gov." pp. 226–228; Macy, pp. 98–104. **7**, Hopkin's Manual, pp. 284–290; Townsend, pp. 179–181; Young, pp. 142–145. **8**, Townsend, p. 188. **9**, Hopkin's Manual, pp. 184–196; Townsend, pp. 182–188; Young, pp. 147–150. **10**, Townsend, pp. 192–200. **11**, This Manual, p. 83. **12**, "How we are Gov." p. 146; Townsend, p. 202. **13**, Townsend, pp. 203–205; "How we are Gov." pp. 317–324. **14**, "How we are Gov." pp. 414–417; Townsend, p. 203; Martin, p. 272. **15**, Townsend, p. 206. **1-15**, Sterne, pp. 35–64; Mowry, pp. 105–128; Bancroft's Hist. of U. S. Constitution, Vol. 2, pp. 119–164.

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REFERENCES.—**1-4**, "How we are Gov." pp. 149–159; Martin, p. 249; Townsend, pp. 208–211; Young, pp. 40–44; Macy, pp. 136–149; Mowry, p. 103.

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REFERENCES.—**1-10**, Young, pp. 152–155; Townsend, pp. 211–226; Gillet's "Fed. Gov.", p. 84; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 1, pp. 265–272, 301; Sterne, pp. 49–52; "How we are Gov." pp. 110–114; Mowry, pp. 129–133.

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REFERENCES.—**1-7**, Martin, pp. 286–289; Townsend, pp. 237–248; Sterne, pp. 52–64; Mowry, pp. 134–136.

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REFERENCES.—**1**, Schouler's U. S. Hist., Vol. 1, p. 106; Townsend, p. 261; Young, p. 160; Martin, p. 251. **2**, Townsend, p. 262; Martin, p. 251; Sterne, p. 67. **3**, Sterne, pp. 65–67; Hist. Mag., Vol. 14, p. 181; "How We Are Gov.," p. 179; Gillet's "Fed. Gov.," p. 133; Townsend, p. 264; Martin, p. 251. **3-4**, This Manual, p. 25; Hist. Mag., Vol. 12,—"Unsuccessful Candidates"; "How We Are Gov.," pp. 167–186; Young, p. 161. **4-a**, Sterne, p. 65. **4-c**, Gillet, pp. 133–135. **5**, Townsend, p. 146; Young, p. 163; Gillet, pp. 135–137; Martin, p. 254; "Presidential Inability," N. A. Review, Nov. '81, Vol. 132. **6**, This Manual, p. 35; Townsend, p. 271; Martin, p. 254; Sterne, p. 73. **7**, Young, p. 163; Gillet, p. 139. **8-a**, Townsend, pp. 273–281; The Federalist, pp. 467–538;

"How We Are Gov.," pp. 187–203; Gillet, pp. 139–142; Young, p. 164; Sterne, p. 84. **8-b,** Young, pp. 164–166; Sterne, pp. 74–89. **9-a,** Young, p. 166; "How We Are Gov.," pp. 208–210. **9-b,** "How We Are Gov.," p. 192. **10,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 204–246; Macy, pp. 114–135; Schouler, Vol. 1, p. 93. **1-10,** Mowry, pp. 137–157; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 131.

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REFERENCES.—**1,** Sterne, pp. 65–72, 160. **1-5,** Townsend, pp. 68, 103, 138–139, 281–284; Martin, p. 255; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 1, pp. 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 20; "How We Are Gov.," pp. 141, 173–178, 183–186, 191, 199; Gillet, pp. 109–114. **4-a,** Sterne, p. 34. **4-b,** pp. 79–81. **5,** Sterne, pp. 65, 72–73.

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REFERENCES.—**1,** Century, Vol. 25, p. 163. **1-5,** Young, pp. 171–191; Macy, pp. 89–97; Sterne, pp. 96–144; The Federalist, pp. 538–594; "How We Are Gov.," pp. 252–280; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 5, pp. 561–563; Gillet, pp. 100, 335–387; Bancroft's "Hist. of the Constitution," Vol. 2, pp. 195–206; Mowry, pp. 158–162; Porter, pp. 154–158; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 653. **4,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 280–296; Macy, pp. 67–89, "Marshall," Hist. Mag., Vol. 12, p. 62. "The Jury System," Scribner, Vol. 10, p. 637. This Manual, p. 93; The Forum, Vol. 5, p. 247—"The Miscarriages of Justice."

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REFERENCES.—**1, 2, 3,** Townsend, pp. 228–230, 234; Young, pp. 178–180. **4,** Townsend, p. 231; Mowry, pp. 165–167. **5,** Porter, p. 160. **6,** Townsend, p. 233. **1-8,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 366–401; Martin, pp. 286–301; Lalor, Vol. 3, pp. 800–812, 914–920; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 5, pp. 316, 381–492, 443, 497, 561.

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REFERENCES.—**1,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 414–417; Sterne, pp. 17–26; Townsend, pp. 32, 236; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 4, p. 404. **2,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 221, 352; Lalor, Vol. I, p. 734. **4,** Townsend, pp. 154, 271, 239–240; Sterne, pp. 32, 34, 63; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 5, p. 182. **5,** Townsend, p. 31. **1-5,** Mowry, pp. 168–175.

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REFERENCES.—**2,** Martin, pp. 31–33. **1-7,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 280–296; Townsend, pp. 249–260; Elliot's "Debates," Vol. 3, pp. 445–449; Johnston's "Politics", p. 20; Martin, p. 272; Sterne, pp. 135–144; Gillet, p. 103; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 287; Harper's, Vol. 46, p. 570. **5, 6,** Martin, p. 288. **7,** "How We Are Gov.," pp. 320–324.

CURRENT QUESTIONS

1. Centralization and States' Rights.
2. Civil Service Reform.
3. Taxation and Surplus Revenue.
4. Banking and Currency.
5. National "Divorce" Legislation.
6. Increasing or Limiting the Right of Suffrage.
7. National Aid for Education.
8. Immigration and Naturalization.
9. The Labor Questions.
10. Railroads and Telegraphs.
11. The Silver Question.
12. The Negro Question.
13. Reform in Methods of Legislating.
14. Industrial Education.
15. Temperance Legislation.
16. Socialism.

REFERENCES.—**1**, Sterne, pp. 222–227; "The Strong Gov. Idea," Atlantic, Feb., '80, Vol. 45; Johnston's "American Politics," p. 2; Draper's "Civil War," Vol. 1, pp. 208-291; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 369. **2**, Sterne, pp. 227-235; "The Present Condition of Civil Service Reform;" New Princeton Review, May, '86; "Our Political Methods;" The Forum, Vol. 2, p. 213; Lalor, Vol. 1, p. 478; The Forum, Vol. **1**, p. 486. **3**, "Evils of Indirect Taxation," Forum, Vol. 2, p. 628; "Recent Experiments in State Taxation," Pop. S. Monthly, Feb. '86, Vol. 28; "Our Pub. Debt," Princeton Review, Sept. '81; "What Shall be Done with the Surplus Revenue?" N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 79. **4**, "Postal Savings Banks," Pop. S. Monthly, Dec. '85, Vol. 28; "The Future of National Banking," Pop. S. M., Aug. '85, Vol. 27; "National Banks," N. A. Rev., Vol. 144, p. 29; "Future Paper Money," Princeton Rev., Jan. '82; Macy, pp. 104–114; "Do We Need a Metallic Currency?" Forum, Vol. 1, p. 261. **5**, "Our Marriage and Divorce Laws," Pop. S. M., June, '83 Vol. 23; "National Divorce Law," The Forum, Jan., '87, Vol. 2. **6**, "The

Prob. of Universal Suffrage," Pop. S. M., Dec., '84, Vol. 26; "Limited Sovereignty," Atlantic, Feb. 79, Vol. 43; "Political Responsibility," Atlantic, Sept. '80, Vol. 46; "How We Are Gov., pp. 331-361; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 822; The Forum, Vol. 2, p. 350. **7,** "Federal Aid in Education," New Princeton Rev., March, '86; Education, March, '84, Vol. 4, and March, '83, Vol. 3. **8,** Harper's, Vol. 19, p. 559; Century, Vol. 14, p. 577; Lalor, Vol. 2, p. 959. **9,** The Forum, Vol. 1, pp. 114, 136, 307; Vol. 2, p. 1; "A Tyranny That Cannot Live in U. S.," Century, Jan., '87, Vol. 33, also "Labor Parties," Feb., '87; "Labor in Penn.," N. A. Rev., Jan., '87, Vol. 144; "The Distribution of Wealth," Pop. S. M., Oct. '86, Vol. 29; "What Makes the Rich Richer and the Poor Poorer?" Pop. S. M., Jan., '87, Vol. 30. **10,** "Discrimination in R. R. Rates," Pop. S. M., Feb. '86, Vol. 28, also "Transportation and the Fed. Gov.," July, '86, Vol. 29; "Railroads, Telegraphs and Civilization," July, '85, Vol. 27; "R. R. Abuses," New Princeton Rev., Nov. '86. **11,** "Restoration of Silver," Forum, Vol. 2, p. 243; "The Silver Question," The Overland, Vol. 8, p. 521. "The Decrease of Gold," Pop. S. M., Vol. 22, p. 503; Lalor, Vol. 3, p. 712. **12,** The Forum, Vol. 1, p. 562; "Are We Becoming Africanized?" Pop. S. M., June, '85, Vol. 27; "The African in the U. S.," Pop. S. M., Vol. 22, p. 433. **13,** "The Sins of Legislation," Pop. S. M., May and June, '84, Vol. 25; "Sham Legislation" New Princeton Rev., Nov., '86. **14,** "Manual Training," Forum, Vol. 2, p. 559; "Education," Sept., '83, Vol. 4, p. 63; "Manual Instruction" Pop. S. M., Jan., '87, Vol. 30; also, "Methods in Industrial Education," Dec. '80, Vol. 18. **15,** "Liquor Legislation," Pop. S. M., April, '85, Vol. 26; "How Prohibition Grows," Century, Vol. 33, p. 490; The Forum, Vol. 3, pp. 39, 153. **16,** The Forum, Vol. 3, pp. 122, 230, 373; N. A. Review, Vol. 145, p. 545.

REVIEW AND SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Define Civil Government. 2. Name and define the different kinds that have existed. 3. Explain the statement: "The King never dies." 4. What is the difference between an absolute and a limited Monarchy? 5. What is the difference between a Democratic and a Republican form of Government? 6. State the cause of the downfall of some of the most important nations of past history. 7. Why is Government necessary? 8. Would a Republican form of Government be the best for all the nations of Europe to-day? 9. Define Common, Statute and International law. 10. Define slander and libel, and tell how each is punished. 11. Why ought a person to make a will? 12. What is meant by murder in the first degree; in the second degree? 13. What is manslaughter? 14. What is the object of punishment? 15. What are accessories, and how punished? 16. What objections to capital punishment? 17. What prison reforms are being discussed? 18. How are arrests made? 19. Define arson, larceny, perjury, etc. 20. What is the fundamental rule of contracts? 21. What persons need not fulfill their contracts? Why? 22. What contracts must be written? 23. At what age is marriage lawful? 24. How may partnerships be dissolved? 25. What is a dower? 26. May a person give away his property? 27. What is meant by "business paper?" 28. To whom is an indorser liable? 29. What two things are necessary to make an indorser liable? 30. What is a common carrier, and what are his liabilities as to passengers and goods? 31. What is a lien? 32. State the necessary contents of a deed or mortgage? 33. What is the purpose and effect of recording? 34. What

are appurtenances? 35. When may a landlord evict his tenant? 36. Define a nation and state what is meant by sovereignty. 37. How is International law enforced? 38. State the jurisdiction of a nation. 39. May a nation prevent emigration or immigration? 40. Define belligerents and neutrals. 41. Name some just causes of war. 42. Define contraband of war, and state what articles are contraband. 43. How was this country governed prior to and during the Revolution? 44 When and why was the confederation formed? 45. Name the defects of the Confederacy. 46. When and how was the U. S. Constitution made? 47. State the objects of forming the Constitution as given in the preamble. 48. What aids did the "convention" have in making the U. S. constitution? 49. Why did not Jefferson and Adams help make the Constitution? 50. State the position of Rhode Island in regard to the Constitution. 51 Give a short account of the ratification of the Constitution by the States. 52. Who put the Constitution in "literary form?" 53. What reasons for having two legislative branches? 54. Under how many Governments do you now live? 55. Is the Senate or House of the higher dignity. Why? 56. What is an impeachment, and how made? 57. Who are liable to impeachment? 58. State the privilege of members of Congress as to arrest. Why? 59. What are the qualifications of a Representative? Senator? 60. How is the number of representatives determined? Senators? 61. What is meant by a Congressman-at-large? 62. What reason for having bills of revenue originate in the House? 63. What is "Gerrymandering?" 64. What is "filibustering?" 65. What taxes may Congress lay? 66. From what source does most of the revenue come? 67. What was the amount of revenue collected last year

by the U. S.? 68. What officers does the House elect? Senate? 69. Which is the most desirable position, that of Speaker of the House or Vice-President? 70. How are vacancies in the House filled? Senate? 71. What is the "ratio of representation," and how determined? 72. Name the powers and duties of Representatives? Senators? 73. May the Speaker debate or vote? 74. Ought Congressmen to receive a larger salary? Why? 75. Ought the powers of the V. P. to be increased? Why? 76. How and why are Territories represented in Congress? 77. How and when are Congressmen paid? 78. How does the U. S. Congress compare with the British Parliament in powers, numbers, etc.? 79. What is a "Congress?" Number of the present Congress? 80. Must a Representative reside in the District in which he is chosen? 81. Does the Constitution require a Congressman to be a voter? 82. By whom are the qualifications of a voter defined? 83. Can a person who is not a citizen of the U. S. vote in any of the States? 84. Is it necessary to amend the U. S. Constitution in order that women may vote for national officers? 85. Reasons for and against "woman suffrage." 86. Define U. S. Citizenship. 87. State how an "alien" may become a citizen of the U. S. 88. Is it desirable that any change in the naturalization laws be made? Why? 89. Over what part of the U. S. has Congress exclusive authority? 90. What is meant by "implied powers?" 91. Name some of the implied powers of Congress. 92. Name the prohibitions upon the U. S. 93. Name the prohibitions upon the States. 94. What control has Congress over the army? 95. How may Congress interfere with the duties of the Executive? 96. With the decisions of the Supreme Court? 97. Explain what is meant by Protection and Free Trade.

98. What is the difference between money and "legal tender?" 99. What is "legal tender" in the U. S. now? 100. Where does the Government keep its money? 101. In what way is money obtained from the U. S. Treasury? 102. What is meant by the "franking privilege?" 103. What is meant by the Civil Service of the U. S.? 104. Why is cheap postage desirable? 105. How is war declared? 106. When does the "fiscal" year of our Government end? 107. Define a "bill" and state the three ways in which a bill may become a law. 108. What is meant by "engrossing" and "enrolling" a bill? 109. When and why are the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal? 110. Who decides upon elections and qualifications of Congressmen? 111. Describe the Sergeant-at-arm's "mace" and state how and when it is used. 112. Define the Electoral College. 113. Name the powers and duties of the Executive. 114. State the qualifications of the President. 115. How is a candidate for the Presidency nominated? 116. Do all parties nominate in the same way? 117. How are Presidential Electors nominated and elected? 118. How many Electors are chosen by each State? 119. May the same President serve more than two successive terms? 120. Ought a change to be made in the manner of electing a President? Why? 121. When and how does the House elect the President? 122. For what and how may a President be removed? 123. Under what circumstances may the Senate elect the President? 124. When and where do Presidential electors vote? 125. When and where are the votes of the Presidential electors counted? 126. Who counts the votes? 127. State the qualifications of a voter in California. 128. State the "process" of voting? 129. What oath does the President take? 130. May the

President command the army in person? 131. How many Cabinet officers, and what are the duties of each? 132. What is an "Extradition" treaty? "Reciprocity?" 133. How is a treaty made? 134. What is an "executive" session of Congress? 135. State the duties of the V. P. 136. What legislative power has the President? 137. Give the substance of the bill fixing the "Order of the Presidential Succession." 138. In what way may an U. S. officer accept a present from a foreign power? 139. What are the duties of Consuls and U. S. Ministers? 140. What is meant by the "secret service" fund? 141. What use did President Madison make of it? 142. In what is the judicial power of the U. S. vested? 143. What is the salary and term of office of Supreme Judges? 144. State the law in regard to retiring Supreme Judges. 145. What cases may be brought before the Supreme Court? 146. Name the Federal Courts. 147. What is the Court of Claims, and how are its laws enforced? 148. How is the Supreme Court established and organized? 149. Why was the 11th amendment adopted? 150. Can a direct suit be brought against the U. S.? 151. Does the word State, used in the 11th amendment, include Territories and D. C.? 152. What is meant by original and appellate jurisdiction? 153. In what cases does the Supreme Court have appellate jurisdiction? 154. What is a "grand" jury, and what are the duties of "grand" jurors? 155. Name the State Courts of Cal. 156. Define treason. 157. By whose order is the arrest of a fugitive criminal made? 158. What is meant by "fugitives from service?" 159. How many and where are the Circuit Courts? 160. How may new States be formed? 161. Does the Constitution authorize the Government to purchase territory?

162. State the two ways in which amendments to the Constitution may be proposed. 163. The two ways in which they may be ratified. 164. What effect did the 12th amendment have on the election of a President? 165. State the object of the 13th amendment. 166. What persons are prohibited from holding any office under the United States? 167. State the substance of the 15th amendment. 168. Does the Constitution define a *republican* government? 169. Can a State withdraw its ratification of an amendment? 170. What *permanent* limitation was made to the power of amending the Constitution? What temporary? 171. What is a "Bill of Rights?" 172. What is the nature of the first ten amendments? 173. State the rights secured to the *individual* by these amendments. 174. What are the duties of committees in Congress? 175. Ought United States Senators to be elected by the people? 176. Have "strikes" in any way benefited the laborer? 177. "Formerly we had to Americanize individuals; now we have to Americanize organizations." Explain. 178. Explain these terms: Anarchist, Socialist, Communist, Nihilist.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

In June, 1888, each of the two great parties will hold its National Convention—the Democrats in St. Louis, and the Republicans in Chicago. Each of these conventions will be composed of delegates representing States and Congress-districts. Its membership will be double that of both branches of Congress combined, for there will be, to represent each State, four members "at large," twice the number of Senators, and from each Congress-district two delegates. The Territories are also represented, usually by two delegates each.

In the early days of the Republic there were no party conventions. The Presidents down to and including Mr. Monroe were nominated by caucuses of Congressmen. Such a caucus selected Mr. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, as the successor of Mr Monroe; but the people rebelled against the dictation of Congress in this most important of elections, and "King Caucus," as our great-grandfathers called it, was dethroned.

Then, for a time, nominations were made independently. A legislature would present the name of a "favorite son" of the State, or a mass meeting would be held to promote the candidacy of some statesman; but in 1840 the practice of holding national conventions became well established.

Then, however, and for a long time afterward, parties were not so fully organized as they are now. Delegates were chosen in each State in conformity with local customs. It is only a few years since the delegates "at large" to the Republican Conventions—that is, those who represented the State—were chosen in Maine by the Republican members of the legislature. And it was then, and perhaps later, the custom in some States to select the entire delegation at a State convention.

Such practices, mere matters of convenience at the outset, led to abuses. A State convention would choose a delegation unanimously in favor of one candidate, and the minority had no voice. It is now universally the practice to give each district the right to elect its own delegates.

The Republicans have this year, for the first time, made a rule that the State and district conventions shall all be held within a prescribed time. The object of this rule is the same as the object aimed at in holding elections on the same day,—to prevent a few States to forestall the course of others by early action.

Formerly, too, it was not uncommon for a State convention to instruct all the delegates from the State to "act as a unit." If a majority of one in the New York delegation favored any particular candidate, all the votes of that great State must be cast for him. This, also, stifled the voice of the minority, and the "unit rule" is no longer recognized.

The Democrats still have one peculiar rule, which has been followed since the Convention of 1844,—that no person shall be declared nominated who does not receive two-thirds of the votes.

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